INSURANCE.
Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Will Millowners' Association practice their own advice to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1013.

VOL. XVII NO. 74--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 27 1929 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
30 Mar	Maloja x ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Nedera * ..		16,988
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		18,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,618
25 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 „	Morea ..		10,951
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,618
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,988
24 „	Rasmak ..		10,602
31 „	Morea* ..		11,099

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 30th September 1929. The fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. in both directions..	£120	£90
Special Train across France to Marseilles and back..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
18th Apl.	Domala ..	8441
25th July	Dumana ..	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships, Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929, 9 A.M.		
29th Mar.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
26th „	Moolton ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
27th Mar.	Barjora ..	Basreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
29th „	Varela ..	Basreh via Karachi.
30th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
1st April	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
3rd April	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamer. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailing of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs./Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P.& O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6560	22 Mar.	23 Mar.
Katori Maru ..	10060	.....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	25 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	.....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr.	16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 „	30 „
Kashima Maru ..	16000	.....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	14 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	.....	@15 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru..	16500	4 Apr.	21 April
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 „	5 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	16 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	17 April	24 April
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	1 May	8 May

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore City.
Allahabad	Lucknow.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow City
Amritsar.	Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Bareilly.	Lyallpur.
Benares.	Meerut.
Bombay.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore.	Mussoorie.
Cawnpore City.	Muttra.
Chandausi.	Nagpur.
Dehra Dun.	Naini Tal.
Delhi.	Patna.
Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli.
Gorakpur.	Raipur.
Hapur.	Rangoon.
Hathras.	Shahjahanpur.
Jhansi.	Sitapur.
Jubbulpore.	

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Ghaziabad.
Deoband.	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lakari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mill Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Matnibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3. 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

O. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders No Capitalists. — TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE. — Claims paid over Rs. 650,000 Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

BANKING.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE.

THE East AND West

Fort,

Purely Indian Concern. Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the SECRETARIES Bombay.

Policies issued on easy terms and liberal conditions.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS !

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED the services of an INDIAN GOVERNESS for the Sisters of the Rajaji Saheb. Must be able to teach English Music and needle work and know Gujerati Preference will be given to a Gujerati Hindu Lady. Give full particulars regarding qualifications and previous employment and state pay expected. Apply to the DEWAN, Chhota Udepur State.

A 31991

WANTED—A HEAD MASTER and an GRADUATE ASSISTANT TEACHER for the E. M. High School, Kaira. Apply with terms and qualifications to the VICE PRESIDENT, E. M. High School, Kaira.

A 31986

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of "Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 822 Fort, Bombay.

A

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG INDIAN 35, travelled Europe, good knowledge English French. German, Arabic, Hindustani long experience in business offers services for Indian firms in any part of Europe also willing to act as companion or secretary for Indian Gentlemen travelling Europe. Please write particulars to Box No 2263 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

B R1519

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Dentistry, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.—Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta H.M.D. Principal.

M R1391

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

FOR any community, ROOMS with individual water supply and electric lights to be let at Lower Parel near B. B. & C. I. Railway Station in Cassam Mitha's new Buildings at low rents. Apply at the premises or Mehtaji Gulamhusein, care AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO., Queens Road, Opp. Marine Lines Station, Bombay

C R1500

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

With effect from 1st April 1929, the timings of Main and Branch Line Trains on the Broad-guage System will be altered.

The important alterations are:—

1. No. 16 Up Frontier Mail will be accelerated and will be timed to leave Delhi at 8 hours instead of at 8-15 and arrive at Colaba at 8-35 instead of at 11-15 hours.

For the convenience of passengers embarking for Europe, one coach of the Frontier Mail leaving Peshawar on Thursday and one leaving Lahore on Thursday will run through to Ballard Pier departing Delhi as an extra train on Friday at 8-15 and arriving Ballard Pier at 9-15 on Saturday. Additional coaches will be attached to this train at Delhi on Fridays when necessary.

2. Nos. 19 Down and 20 Up Bombay Peshawar Express trains will run to and from Lahore only with direct connections at Lahore to and from Peshawar. These trains will be known as "Bombay Punjab Express" trains.

3. No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail will be booked to halt at Palej and Miyagam.

4. Nos. 131 Down and 132 Up Parcel Trains between Grant Road and Ahmedabad will convey 3rd class passengers. Passengers will not be booked from Grant Road by the Down Parcel train.

5. An additional train will run each way between Anand and Cambay, connecting at Anand with Mail trains to the following timings:—

Anand	D.6.10
Cambay	A.8.00
Cambay	D.20.12
Anand	A.22.00

6. The timings of trains on the Tapti Valley Railway have been re-arranged. A passenger train will run each way between Surat and Bhusawal connecting at Surat with the Up and Down Kathiawar Express trains as follows:—

TIMINGS.

Surat	D.13.50
Amalner	A.21.31
	D.21.41
Bhusaval	A.23.40
Bhusaval	D.1.35
Amalner	A. 3.45
	D. 4.05
Surat	A.12.07

These trains will have direct connections with the Calcutta Mails at Bhusaval.

H. P. BALL.
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1929.

31992

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "AKITA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 25th March, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Easter Holiday Express

TO LONAVLA

A SPECIAL EASTER HOLIDAY EXPRESS for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers and their servants will run from Victoria Terminus to Lonavla on THURSDAY, 28th March, and will return from Lonavla to Bombay on TUESDAY, 2nd April.

TIMINGS:

28th March 1929: BOMBAY to LONAVLA.

V. Terminus	..	Dep. 16-30
Neral	..	Arr. 17-46
		Dep. 17-52
Karjat	..	Arr. 18-11
		Dep. 18-17
Reversing	..	Arr. 19-00
		Dep. 19-10
Lonavla	..	Arr. 19-25
		on 28-3-29

2nd April 1929: LONAVLA to BOMBAY.

Lonavla	..	Dep. 8-30
Reversing	..	Arr. 8-45
		Dep. 8-50
Karjat	..	Arr. 9-23
		Dep. 9-27
Neral	..	Arr. 9-41
		Dep. 9-44
V. Terminus	..	Arr. 11-5

Down and up Poona Mail Trains will not halt at Neral on 28th March, and 2nd April 1929, respectively.

Intending passengers are requested to book their seats at: **The Enquiry Office**, Victoria Terminus.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway.

31989

REWARD OF Rs. 1,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undernoted 24 (Twenty-four) packages of Cotton and Artificial Silk goods were stolen from our godown, situate in Walji Soonderji's House at Gaiwadi on FRIDAY last, the 22nd instant between the hours 8 and 9 a.m.

A Reward of Rupees 1,000/- (One Thousand) will be given by the undersigned to any person or persons, either Police or private individuals, who will assist in tracing the stolen goods.

The Public are warned against dealing in these stolen goods.

1 Case	Metal Printed Satin No. 2000. Case No. 19250.
4 Cases	Voil Pankha 44" No. 300 Case No. 57, 66, 67, 68.
2 ,,	Warp Satin No. 82051.
4 ,,	White Twill No. 171. Case No. 240, 241, 243, 245.
1 Case	Art Silk Goods of ten Yards Piece No. 7777 Case No. 426.
3 Cases	Japanese Red Shirting No. 501 Case No. 783.
1 Case	Poonji 44". No. 331. Case No. 2.
5 Cases	Japanese Art Silk Goods No. 331 Case No. 4, 8, 5, 9, 10.
3 ,,	Japanese Art Silk Goods No. 331 Case No. 7, 8, 9.

24 Cases in all.

ANANDRAM MUNGTURAM.

Bombay, 25th March, 1929.
357, Kalbadevi Road,
Above Surajmal Jeweller's Shop.
Telephone No. 23423.

31996

CHANGE OF NAME.

Owing to the restriction implied by the word "Autocar" as to the classes of business transacted, the Directors of the AUTOCAR FIRE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., of London, have decided, with immediate effect, to change the Company's name to the GUILDHALL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The Guildhall Insurance Co., Ltd., Underwrites, under the supervision of the undersigned, FIRE, MOTOR CAR and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION insurances in India at the most favourable rates.

C. M. ROSS & CO.,
Branch Managers,
York Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

31887

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY. No. 957 of 1927.

Re: ATMARAM BULAKIDAS SHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, before Imprisonment residing at Parsi Gulli, Dhunji Street, A Speculator in shares of Joint Stock Companies.....

An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 28th May, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 22nd day of March 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

32000

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

ON account of the Easter Holidays Week End Return Tickets will be issued from THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1929 and will be available for completion of the return journey upto 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1929.

EXCEPTION.

Passengers may complete their return journeys by 6 Up arriving Bombay at 15-30 hours and 35 Down arriving Poona at 12-55 hours.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 20th March, 1929.

31990

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KUMBHARWADA, NEAR GOL PITHA WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Mahomed Ramjanally and others, the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of Ramjan Gulamhusein, the deceased Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of July 1923 and made between Rahimbux of the one part and Ramjan Gulamhoosein of the other part and further charge bearing date the 10th day of May 1926 and made between the said Rahimbux Khodabux of the one part and the said Ramjan Gulamhoosein of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Land or Ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses now and hereafter standing thereon and situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 369 and 2/9 (three hundred and sixty nine and two-ninths) square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the Land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7510 and New Survey Nos. 5640-5641 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 4064 and 4065 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward Nos. 7623, 7622 and Street Nos. 213, 215, 217 and 219.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Executors of the deceased Mortgagee at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

The sale of properties at Agripada West Estate advertised to take place (to-morrow) THURSDAY, the 28th inst. by order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 1035 of 1927 (Chhaganlal and Anr. vs. Nandlal and Ors.) is POSTPONED.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ARAB LANE, GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suits Nos. 139 of 1927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928 re: Estate of late Mr. Mishari, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Foras land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of a passage leading to Grant Road, admeasuring about 3122 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 545, New No. 14085, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 6950 Cadastral Survey No. 201 of Tardeo and Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 4193-94 Street Nos. 13-15 and bounded on the East partly by the Salt batty ground of Cursetji Jamshedji Saklatwalla and partly by vacant ground of Bohra Moosaji, on the West by a passage leading to Grant Road, on the North by the vacant ground belonging to Hormusji Dorabji and on the South by the property of Bohra Ebrahim Abdul Karim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, NEW "RUSSELL" GRAMOPHONE ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 1 "Marshall House", Carnegy Road, Colaba, valuable specially made household furniture, new "Russell" gramophone, drawing room suites, dressing chest drawers, carpets, dining table and chairs, side-boards, writing tables, bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, cup-boards, hat-stands, dumb-waiters, fancy cabinets, dinner waggons etc.

The property of Major Mills Q. M. G. Bombay District and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER JACOBEAN AND PLAIN FURNITURE, SWEET TONED FULL IRON FRAME COTTAGE PIANO BY COLLARD AND COLLARD, GRAMOPHONE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Adenwalla Mansion, next to Wilson College, Chowpatty, valuable made-to-order household furniture, sliding dining table, large side-board, chairs, sweet toned full iron frame cottage piano by Collard and Collard, gramophone, American roll top table, chesterfield and drawing room suites, bedsteads, almirahs, dressing tables, tea-chests, etc., etc.

The property of G. Russo Esq., General Manager, Marittima Italiana Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The Exclusive Home of Talkies and Synchronized Pictures.

At 6-30 and 10 P. M.

SEE AND HEAR

THE WEDDING MARCH

AN ENTIRELY

ERIC VON STROHEIM CREATION

WITH

FAY WRAY

One of the most remarkable motion pictures of the age.

It is Gorgeous and Spectacular!

It is produced with the Von Stroheim master touch.

It is a story of unusual scope and power

It presents an exceptional cast headed by Von Stroheim himself.

EMPIRE THEATRE

At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Daring Mystery Melodrama of a Flying Squadron:—

THE LEGION OF THE CONDEMNED

With the Screen's New Star Pair of Lovers:—

FAY WRAY & GARY COOPER

A band of men seeking death in the air to cover the regrets in their lives—courting danger, seeking thrills, inviting disaster in one final attempt to forget their pasts.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

THE ENGLISH PLAYERS

Present

THE FOURTH WALL

A Milne's Sensational Mystery Play.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

Cinema To-day at 6-30 p.m.

WIDE OPEN

FEATURING

DICK GRACE.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road,

Presents

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

Pathe's Charming Oriental Story

"DESIRE"

One of the most beautiful pictures ever filmed, taken amongst the actual surroundings,

with

English, Gujarati and Hindi titles.

DON'T MISS.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9&11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

Coming next SATURDAY:

Imperial Film Co.'s Masterpiece Production

"GULSHAN-I-ARAB"

Featuring Miss ERMELINE & GOHAR.

VIRILE TONIC
Ananga Probha Yakuti.
This Yakuti is prepared from indigenous drugs and guarantees its users sexual Lovesex Vitality, the defects of the age, Emotional Impotency etc.
Price:—a phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10 ten.
Maj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

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on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Opp. THE FIRE BRIGADE,

PETIT COMPOUND—GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

WHITE CITY

THE

POPULAR AMUSEMENT PARK.

NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M. (S.T.) MATINEES

ALL HOLIDAYS, SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS at 4 P. M.

FOLLOW THE CROWDS
THOUSANDS NIGHTLY.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

KRISHNA FILM COMPANY'S

SECOND

Mighty Historical Spectacle though Second but Second to none.

Thousands have seen and given their opinion—"Unbeatable" Extra-ordinary —"Invaluable Jewel of the Indian Cinema Art"—"Real History"—"Youth, Chivalry and Patriotism Blended in this mighty motion Picture".

HELLO CITIZENS!

NOW DON'T MISS TO SEE

This Popular Picture

JAY SOMNATH

A MEHTA-LUHAR PRODUCTION

Krishna Film Co.'s Masterpiece

Featuring

Mr. KALE, (B. A.) Mr. APTE, Miss GULAB, Miss RAMPYARI, Mr. HAIDERSHAH and Mr. IBRAHIM.

TIME: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

Friday Extra Show at 3 P.M.

COME AND SEE TO-NIGHT

with Your Family and Friends.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

NEXT WEEK

Grand Attraction

European Artists on Indian Stage

GRAND VARIETY SHOW

THE TIT-BITS VARIETY

CO.'S Beautiful Stage Dances

with Sweet Songs and Fine Music

ALSO THE FILM

HUR-AL-BAHAR

or JALKUMARI

Krishna's Arabic Picture

WILL BE SHOWN.

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Mar 26.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Names	Latest Prices
Millar's Timber & Trading Co.	0/15/0
London Tin Syndicate Ordy.	3/16/0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ory	0/19/0
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ordy.	0/8/9
Attock Oil	2/17/6
Associated Portland Cement	1/8/3
Underground Electric Rlys.	1/3/9
Burma Corporation	0/18/6
Snia Viscosa	1/3/6
Beira Railways	1/4/4.1/2
Calico Printers	1/5/6
Marconi International Marine	3/3/9
Rodhesian & General Asbistos copn.	5/12/6
James Finley Ordy	5/7/6
General Electric Co. Ordy.	2/16/3
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	4/5/0
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0/10/6
International Rlys of C American Ordy.	Dolers 50
Malayalam Plantations	1/13/3
British Burma Petroleum	0/7/0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	4/0/7.1/2
Bickers Ordy	0/11/6
Pahang Consolidated Ordy	0/11/0
African Asbistos Trust	1/0/0
Market weak	
Stock of rubber in London	27656
Increase on week	1214

OILS AND CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY. LIMITED.)

Bombay, March 26.

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/- per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/- per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 26.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,661
Linseed	14,065
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,139
Gingellyseeds	1,705
Poppyseeds	27
Groundnuts	8,183
Casatorseeds	3,448
Rice	72,523
Myrabollams	6,050
Cottonseeds	11,495
Gram	2,617
Jeowar	5,200
Maize	247
Bajree	672
Coal	1,154 Tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928—29	1927—28
Receipts to date	25-3-29 8566000	7394000
" Yesterday do	11000	17000
Exports to date do	6664000	5753000
Stock at Ports 22-3-29	1784000	1815000
" Interior Towns do	782000	887000
" Liverpool do	1099000	757000
Visible Supply do	4610000	4656000
Quantity in sight do	13969000	12285000

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay Mar 26.

Linseed, May 29	10 14 9
Linseed, Septr. 29	11 4 9
Wheat May 29	8 5 9
Wheat Septr. 29	8 2 3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 25.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Bear Pressure in Steel Shares.

QUIET SESSION-SAGGING PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Cotton mill shares opened steady with a small business but weakness of Tata Steel shares influenced some selling pressure which resulted in irregular loss in prices. There was absence of any enquiry even Fazal and Pearls were neglected. So far no decision is arrived of the Fawcett Committee's report by the operatives' union. In the meantime buyers were holding aloof and repeated declines in American cotton prices have removed to some extent the confidence. At any rate in view of the holidays approaching, there is no inclination to operate. There was fair transfer business done to-day. There was heavy selling pressure by bear operators in Tata Steel shares which induced fairly large long liquidation. Tata Hydros ruled quiet but steady. The next settlement is quoted Rs. 6 under present one which speaks of the manipulated position of this scrip. Cement shares ruled dull. Transfer differences for some active shares were as under:—

B. Dyeing Rs. 5. Fazal Rs. 5/10. Pearl Rs. 3/8. Century Rs. 2/12 Tata Steel Defd. Rs. 2. Ordinary As. 9. Hydros Rs. 6/4 discount. Burmah Rs. 5. Indian Cement Rs. 4.

Messrs. Satyanarayan Biyramal have received the following report to-day:—

"Our market is weak. Steel shares under-went a further fall to-day on liquidation by weak holders and want of support. After opening at 241/4 Deferreds dropped to 234/6 and Ordinarys from 67 to 65/10. The tone at the closing is just a shade steady due to short-covering. The cause of this nervousness is due to the various rumours affecting the working of the New Duplex Plant, on which so many shareholders are pinning their waning faith.

Amongst the other industrial shares, Bundis gained very nearly a rupee on the last rate. Buyers predominated and, even at the rise, sellers were scarce. A good dividend is being talked of. Burmahs on a neglected market were weak and sagging whilst Hydros kept firm.

The Fawcett Committee's report has hardly evoked any interest worth speaking of, as was evinced to-day on our Exchange and mill shares were not marked by any striking fluctuations. The tone throughout was pretty steady and was only affected latterly in sympathy with Steels. Fazals and Pearls were the more active of the shares and a small rise in them is being talked of.

To-morrow and the day after the market will remain open till 4 p.m., being the last days of the April Settlement.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Bombay Dyeing 878, 77, 78
Century 386, 85, 86.
Colaba 125.
Crescent 132, 31.
Fazul 758, 56, 53, 52 53.
Indore 388.
Madhowji 47.
Nagpur 472, 71, 68, 70.
New Great 218, 17.
Pearl 467, 63, 62.
Simplex 67, 66.
Swadeshi 427, 26.
Burma 782, 81, 80, 78, 76.
Hydro 1152, 53, 51, 50, 51.
Tram 146-14.
Deff. 238, 37, 40, 35, 34-6.
Ord. 66-8, 67, 66-14, 12, 66, 65-10.
Bundi 19-2, 6, 8, 14.
Indian 317, 16, 17, 13, 15.
Katni Ord. 216, 15.
Alcock 293.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay Mar 26.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 362 350
Appollo 60 nil 4/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufactaring (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (500) 10y 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 20f 170
Bombay Dyeing (120) 20f 378-12.
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 150
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 30
Century 100 20y 386/4.
Central Indio 100f 470.
Ceylon 100 nil 22-8.
Colaba Land Mill 100 10xd 125/.
Crescent 100 9f. 131/4.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 150.
David 250 nil 225
Dawn 250 a 15y 530.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. nil 9/9/6
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 196.4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12.
Elphinstone 100 nil 6/4.
Fazulbhoy 250 753/12.
Finlay 100 10y 105
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 135/10.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1675
Indian Bleaching etc., 100 10f. 236/4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1230
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f. 388/12.
Jamshed 250 nil 17/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 13/4
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 76/4.
Kohinoor 10/13/0/6 192/8.
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15 1517/8.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharmasi 100 nil 47/8.
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1050
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 77
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1125
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 plus 2f xd 165.
New City of BomBbay 100 nil 85.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 217/8.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 55.
Pearl 210 19f. 462/8.
Phoenix 100 20y 350
Premier 10 nil 6
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sasscon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 63/8
Sholapur 1000 120f 5660
Simplex 250 nil 66/4.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8
Swadesh 100 10f 426/4.
Swan Mills 25 nil 105
Tata Mills 25 nil 45
Vishnu Cotton 500 40f 2250
Western India Spinning 1,000 60y 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 101/8
Baroda, 500 3/8 79
Central 250 08 21/8
Eastern 25 4sh 92
Imperial 500 40f xd 1385.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f. 318/12.
Union 5/11 3/12
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/8 4f. 19/11.
Central India Mining 8.
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 100
Indian Cement 220 nil 315
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 21/4
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 800
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11/12.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 161/4
Shivrajpur 20 2-11. 20-12.
United Cement 100 6y 90
xd.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f. 777-8.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120
Central Portland 97/8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 83/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8i 85
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 95
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 90
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapti Valley 685.
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTARING.

Ahmedabad Electric 103 6, 8y 128/12
x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 137
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 575.
Bombay Tramway Ord. 59 2 146/14.
Tata Hydro Electric 1,000 10f. 1151-4.
Tata Power O 7,000 nil 435
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 215
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 840
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 48
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1975
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 10/8
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 21.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2100
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 293-12.
Attock Oil 1 nil 38
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 226/14.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 30
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 776-4.
Dd. Contributory 50 12f. 217/8.
British Burma Petroleum 8I 4/15 4/11.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 11/8
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 201/4
Port Canning, 1,000 45 622/8
Scindia Steam 11-12.
Tata Construction 30 4y 52/8
Tata Iron (Def.) 59 234/6
Tata Iron (Def.) 59 244/6

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55/8
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/4
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £105.
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 26.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 March
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 April

NEW YORK.
B. C. T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275 1/4
Banks Buying T T 274

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 926
Banks Buying D D 938

Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Bank Selling T T 123.
Bank Buying 60 days 120.

HONGKONG:—
Banns Selling D D 135 1/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 172 3/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 3/8 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 11/16 26th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 3/32 25th inst.
London/Paris 124.15 25th inst.
London/Belgium 34.95 25th inst.
London Switzerland 25.22 1/4 25th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 25th inst.
Lone of Sterling Exchange.—Steady.
Gold 22nd inst. £4.4.11 1/4 25th inst. £4.4.11 1/2.
Silver London Ready 22nd inst. 26 1/8 25th inst. 26.
Silver London Forward 22nd inst. 26 1/4 25th inst. 26 1/16.
Silver New York Ready 22nd inst. 56 15/16 25th inst. 56 1/2.
London Discounts 3 Mos 22nd inst. 5 11/32 p.c. 25th inst 5 11/32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 22nd inst. 5 15/32 p.c. 25th inst. 5 15/32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call- 7 per cent. 3 Mos 6 p.c. 6 Mos 4-1/2 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 27.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/2
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931. Rs. 92/
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 91/12
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/13.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/5
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/3.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1930 Rs. 101
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/
6-1/2 per cent B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rss. 81/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/6
Forward Rates 3rd April Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/2/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102/3/0.
Tone of Market:—Fairly Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

3 Months Discounts 5 11/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-15/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 7-1/4 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot -/11 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £8/11/3
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £18/0/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £18/8/9

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, March 26.

The local market opened at Rs. 363/4 for Broach A. M. delivery and declined to Rs. 362/12 on selling by local operators. At the decline there was steady demand particularly from a Japanese firm. Liverpool opening cables were also steady and the market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A. M.	364/12
Broach J. A.	373/12
Oomra May	324/12
Bengal May	268/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 26.

Mar.	237.80—0.10
June	234.60—1.10
Sept.	236.30 0.60

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Bombay Mar 26.

Receipts from 1st Sept to 21st March 2,079,851
Same time last season. 2,013,601

Exports from 1st Sept. to 21st March	1928/29	1927/28.
United Kingdom	31,055	42358
Continent	477,272	355,150
China	148,132	45,350
Japan	828,823	513,564
Coast Ports	11,698	16559
U. S. A.	14,496	1,675
Total	1,511,476	974,656

Total Exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 21st March 1929 65,638
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1928 to 21st March 1929 308,342
Same period last year 453,500
Estimated stock of dawa cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 21st Mar 1929 1,165,965
Same time last year. 905,238

ROOM RATES

Mar. 26.

Bengal 271 May
Broach 363 A.M.
Broach 372 Jan.
Umra 323 May

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	283	278	270	263
Sindh	285	280	272	265
Panjab	281	276	268	261
Rajputana	283	278	270	263
Broach	376	371	366	361
Umra 333	327	321	311	—
C P No. 1 353	347	341	331	—
C P No. 2 343	337	331	321	—
Khandesh —	—	286	286	—
Muthia —	—	276	266	256

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Rali Bros Bir 261.
100 K. Devchand & Co. Nagpur 35.
100 K. Devchand (Co. Ellichpur 324.
100 H. Nenshi & Co. Khandwa 314.
100 H. Nenshi & Co. Khandwa 214.
200 Bussan & Co. Yeotmal 295/208.
200 A. Damodar & Co. Berar 298.
100 A. Damodar & Co. Chandus 300.
100 Volkart Bros. Amraoti 286.
100 Volkart Bros. Khandwa 287.
100 Ralli Bros. Malkapur 210.
100 Ralli Bros. Khandesh 200.
100 Japan T. & Co. Khandesh 280.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, March 26.

London Ready 26/
London Forward 26/
America Cent 56/12
China Op. 2/6/13, Cl. 2/6/13
Ready 59/7
Falgun 59/6
Chaitra 59/8/
Tejimundi -/14/

GOLD.

Ready 26/9/
Falgun 26/7/9
Chaitra 26/8/3

Lone of Silver:—
Quietly steady china sold speculators brought.

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,

Central Bank Building.

Esplanade Road,

General Manager R. J. DUFF

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

PRIVATE CABLES.

March 23:—

July highest 20.35 (at the opening) lowest 20.23 (10.27 a.m.).

Mar. 25:—

July highest 20.29 (1.24 p.m.) lowest 20.14 (10-18 a.m.).

Messrs Patel Bros have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

March 23rd:—

(1) Continued rains Eastern and Central belts and Texas Gulf States. More rains expected.

(2) Our travelling man wires from Georgia:—Preparations my territory (i.e. Eastern and Central Belts) two to three weeks late, however no serious delay thus far, but start merely retarded in earliest sections. Rains some States since 1st January double normal. Soil condition excellent. Fertilizer sales running well behind last year and will probably be decreased although acreage suggests possible substantial increase.

(3) Liverpool steady on unfavourable weather. Trade fixing call sales.

March 25th:—

Selling on better weather.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

In consequence of better weather and approaching holidays would prefer waiting lower market before buying.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Weather generally too wet but do not expect advance near future unless really bad. Bulls not confident, inclined realise.

A. Norden & Co.:—"Market ignores unfavourable weather. Recent bulls turned bearish. May ease further temporarily."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Spinners takings so far this season are 11,626,000. No rains, slightly warmer.

Fossick bureau says planting should be well under way South East but is not."

From Liverpool:—"Decline owing to bulls selling out, and to favourable weather reports. There is more disposition to sell. As the market is depressed it is probably a good time to buy."

From Liverpool:—"Nervousness New York stock market unsettling all commodity markets. Cotton intrinsically sound."

Reuter:—"Market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by more favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street."

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office this morning:—

"Sentiment adversely affected possibility dearer money and weather."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from three of their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Nervousness New York stock market unsettling all commodity markets. Cotton intrinsically sound."

(2) "Market featureless. Further decline doubtful. Official forecast indicates no special change."

(3) "Decline owing to "bulls" selling out owing to favourable weather reports, there is more disposition to sell. As the market is depressed, it is probably a good time to buy."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 25.

May	20.66—.14
July	20.16—.12
October	20.07—.11
December	20.03—.12
January	20.03 .14
Middling Spot	20.30—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 25.

May	19.92 .11
July	19.96—.11
Middling Spot	20.68—.10

NEW YORK.

New York, March 25.

New York. 11 a.m (As known Liverpool at closing time.)

May	20.71
July	20.22
October	20.11
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
May	20.71
July	20.23
October	20.04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 25.

Demand Bills	484.81

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 25.

Silver.—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	26
Forward	26-1/16

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 25.

	Opening	Closing.
March	10.59	10.55 .12
April		10.57—.13
May	10.69	10.65—.12
June		10.62—.12
July	10.71	10.67—.12
August		10.61—.12
September		10.56—.12
October	10.56	10.52—.12
November		10.49—.12
December		10.49—.12
January	10.52	10.48—.12
February		10.47—.12
March		10.46—.12
Middling Spot		10.86—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 25.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 25.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.55—.10
Scinde, Fine	7.80—.10
Scinde, Superfine	8.05—.10
Bengal, Good	7.30—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.55—.10
Bengal, Fine	7.80—.10
Oomra, Good	7.90—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.20 .10
Oomra, Fine	8.50—.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.10—.10
Broach, Fine	9.35—.10
Broach Superfine	9.60—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 25.

March	17.90—.27
Mary	18.22—.28
July	18.44—.26
October	18.50—.25
November	18.64—.21
December	19.11—.21
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.25—.25

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4/4/11-1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Mar. 25.

"Some rain Canada, weather favourable United States. Decline there overdue, prices still above export level. Our option based River Plate, which still offering freely. Consider scale down buying only policy."

Wheat Prices:

Mar close at 8s. 9-3/4d. —3/8d.
May close at 8s. 11-7/8d. —3/8d.
July close at 9s. 2-7/8d. —3/8d.
Oct. close at 9s. 5-1/8d. —7/8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:

Mar. per bushel dolls. 1.73-1/8 up 3/8
May ,, dolls. 1.22-7/8 ,, 1.
July ,, dolls. 1.25-3/4 ,, 7/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 25.

Rozario Santa Re, per 64 lb. Cargoes.—Shipment Sellers March 43/9

Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. 42/9

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—Arriving paid 45/

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt	12/2-1/4
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/3-3/4
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/3-1/2
C. & F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/4

LINSEED.

London, March 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £18/13/9

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Shipment Paid Apl/May £18.5/0

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—Shipment Hull Sellers Mar/Apl. £15/15/0

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £18/18/9

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery Paid April 28/3

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery Sellers May/Aug. 28/9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 25.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£20-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£133
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52-1/4
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£87-1/2
Conversion Loan	£75-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£100-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£52-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£57
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£67
Consols	£55-1/8
War Loan 5 p. c.	£101-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£90-7/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 25.

T T Berlin on London	20.45-3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10-1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	32.20
T T Milan on London	92.70
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	124.17
T T London on Prague	163.87

KANARA SARASWATS WAKE UP

—:o:—

REVOLT AGAINST ANTIQUATED SOCIAL CUSTOMS

A modest beginning to accelerate an exceedingly slow process of social evolution among the Kanara Saraswats in Bombay was made at a public meeting of the community held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, on Sunday afternoon. Although this community claims to be one of the most enlightened one in the City it is none the less a fact that some of the ugly social traditions are still clung to by a large orthodox section.

It was only two years ago, thanks to the active efforts of the Kanara Saraswat Association, a 'Social Conference' was held and radical resolutions were passed. But these resolutions fell flat on the orthodox section on whose behalf it was contended that the spiritual head of the community His Holiness Shri Anandashram Swami of Chitrapur Muth, had not accorded his approval and sanction to these reforms. Recently it was felt that if pressure of public opinion was brought to bear upon His Holiness he might give sanction to the reforms urged by the community and the progress would thus be accelerated.

The first step in this direction was taken on Sunday last at a meeting convened to urge His Holiness to remove the ban excommunicating England-returned 'Saraswats' and their relations who are also declared as unfit for social communion. Although this was an extremely modest demand, the orthodoxy attended the meeting in full force, and opposed the resolution tooth and nail but in the end they sustained a defeat. This will be followed by demands such as the sanction for widow-remarriages, raising of marriageable age for girls to 15, etc.

Mr. R. S. Padkan in moving the first resolution respectfully urging His Holiness Shrimat Anandashram Swamiji to convene at an early date a Mahasabha to reconsider the resolutions of the last two Mahasabhas of 1896 and 1907 about Foreign Travel, etc., and to consider such other questions affecting the welfare of the Muth and the community including the re-constitution of the Muth and Mahasabha, put forward a vigorous plea of abolishing old and antiquated customs such as ex-communication of foreign-returned individuals as well as who abet in such travels might have been appropriate in the eighteenth century and it was disgraceful and degrading to allow such a ban to stand on the statute book of the Muth at the present moment. He remarked: "In our veneration for this defunct form of social structure, we have forgotten the true ideal of Hinduism. In our zeal and blind faith in the rigid enforcement of rules of social conduct fixed for all time to come we have challenged Nature's principle of growth, and were lagging behind centuries." He, therefore, urged on the community to unitedly place their demands before His Holiness and invoke his co-operation in completely abolishing these customs which stood in the way of progress. The resolution was supported by a number of speakers.

LADIES SUPPORT THE DEMAND.

A number of ladies who were present heartily supported the idea.

The orthodoxy battalion was up in arms again. It found recruits from amongst the so-called social reformers like Rao Bahadur Talmakki and Mr. G. Annajirao.

YOUTHS FOR REVOLUTION.

The position on behalf of the Saraswat Youths was made absolutely clear by Messrs. A. H. Kulkarni and S. R. Sharma. Mr Sharma in his speech declared that they stood for a radical social revolution and not an evolution at a snail's pace. Above all he condemned the timid halting policy of the elders.

The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

—:o:—

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 26.

The Market remained entirely (both Kanta and Seda) closed yesterday, being Holi Holiday. The Market has ruled steady today both in respect of ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/10 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Gharinda Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipment April Rs. 8/15/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June Rs. 8/5 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Oct./Dec. Rs. 8/4 per cwt. FBH.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:- March Rs. 8/10/6 per cwt FBH.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar April Rs. 8/11/6 per cwt. FBH.

Refined Beet Sugar: March Rs. 8/4/6 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Steady.

IN the environment that surrounds every man or woman of refinement, that subtle something called smartness is noticeably present. It distinguishes the individual and carries him apart from the average—the conventional.

And among the motoring elite, too, this quality is easily discernible. That is why, among the finer sixes, the new and superb Hupmobile—"the Six of the Century"—with its *high-compression engine*, is chosen as the newest and final expression of grace and automotive engineering.

Sole Agents:—

Dadajee Dhackjee & Co.

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PRIMAPHONE TABLE GRANDS have retained their position of unapproachable Supremacy and are acknowledged as Ideal Phones for Ideal Homes. Equipped with Mechanically and Scientifically Perfect Motors. Improved S Style Tonearms, amplifying sound chamber, and all metal improved Sound Boxes; they maintain their proud position as Quality Phones of Quality Tone.

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Krishna's Arabic Picture
HUR-AL-BAHAR or **JALKUMARI**
To be shown from Next Saturday 30th inst. at
KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE.

ONE DAY'S HARTAL IN PAREL WORKSHOP

—:o:—

B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Protest against Jhabwala's Arrest

SYMPATHY WITH GANGMEN

According to the previous arrangement about 2,000 workmen employed in the Parel Workshop of B. B. and C. I. Railway struck work on Tuesday as a protest against the arrest of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala and also to sympathise with the gangmen who are on strike for the past few days. The men met near Madhav Bhuvan at Parel where a mass meeting was held presided by Mr. F. J. Ginwalla. They passed resolutions of sympathy towards the gangmen and urged the Agent to accede to the request of those poor workers. Another resolution was to protest against the arrest of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, their leader. Mr. Ginwalla exhorted the men to remain non-violent and to go to work the following day. He also urged the other men who had not joined the Union to do so at once and thus strengthen the Union to fight out the cause of the workmen.

GANGMEN STRIKE CONTINUES

—:o:—

AGENT WANTS STRIKERS TO RESUME WORK FIRST.

A deputation of the Gangmen of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, headed by Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Vice-President of the B. B. and C. I. Railwaymen's Union, waited on the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, on Tuesday at 11 a.m. for the purpose of discussing the terms on which the strike could be settled.

The Agent at the first instance inquired from the deputation as to whether they had any instances besides the instances of the "coolies" in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops to prove that the Gangmen of the B. B. and C. I. Railway were receiving lesser wages than the "coolies" in the Workshops, to which Mr. Ginwala as well as Mr. Nadkarni, Secretary of the Union, replied that so far there had been found no other instances, but in case they found other instances they would bring them to his notice. They further stated that they justified the reasonableness of that demand on the general ground of the minimum wage, and informed the Agent that the wages which were received by the Gangmen were much lower than the wages received by the ordinary "cooly" or enskilled labourer in Bombay and suburbs.

AGENT'S TERMS.

The Agent, thereafter, inquired of Mr. Ginwala whether he would undertake to advise the men to resume work after he had given his decision either in favour or against them. Mr. Ginwala pointed out to the Agent that since he was not an arbitrator he could not accept his decision and that he, therefore, could not give the undertaking asked for by him; but if the settlement would be satisfactory, they were prepared to advise the men to resume work. The Agent informed him that the matter could not, therefore, be discussed further. Consequently the deputation left the Agent as he was not willing to discuss the matter except upon his own terms, viz., that his decision was to be final, and that he was not prepared to discuss the terms unless the undertaking was given by Messrs. Ginwala and Nadkarni.

The men therefore are determined to go on with the strike, until it is satisfactorily settled.

PORT TRUST WORKERS' PROTEST

—:o:—

FULL CONFIDENCE IN MR. JHABWALA

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Port Trust Employee's Union the following resolutions were passed:—

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) That this meeting expresses its sense of deep indignation at the policy of Government in arresting Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, the General Secretary of the Union, who has devoted his whole life to the cause of workers and expresses its full confidence in Mr. Jhabwala.

(2) This meeting conveys its deep sympathy to the family of Mr. Jhabwala in their present calamity and request the President off convey this resolution to Mr. Jhabwala's family.

LEGAL DEFENCE FUND.

(3) This meeting resolves to start a legal defence fund for Mr. Jhabwala and authorizes the Treasurer to pay to Mr. Ginwala Rs. 200/ out of the Union's funds for the defence and other expenses of Mr. Jhabwala. This meeting further resolves that all B. P. T. Workers earning Rs. 50/ should contribute annas 8/ to the fund and those earning above Rs. 50/ Rupee 1/ to the said fund.

REPRESSIVE POLICY CONDEMNED.

(4) This meeting further condemns the recent policy of repression adopted by Government in arresting Mr. Jhabwala and other Labour Leaders throughout India.

(5) This meeting further resolves that a Meeting of B. P. T. Central Union should be convened for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to protest against the arrest of Mr. Jhabwala.

(6) This meeting further resolves that all B. P. T. Workers should boycott foreign cloth and abstain from drink and carry on a vigorous propaganda for the same.

LOCK-OUT IN SASSOON MILLS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am surprised to read an entirely false report in the Sunday edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" re:—the strike in the Jacob Sassoon, David Sassoon and Elphinstone Mills. The report in the "Chronicle" says that "a deputation of some of the workers of the Jacob Sassoon, David and Elphinstone Mills waited upon the management on Friday requesting them to open the mills, but the deputation was not received and the lock-out in these three mills continued on Saturday." The facts are that, according to a previous appointment, a deputation of the Girni Kamgar Union consisting of some of the newly elected officers of the Union and representatives of the workers in the three mills interviewed Sir Victor Sassoon on Friday, at 10 a.m., in the latter's office at Ballard Estate and after a long discussion Sir Victor agreed to end the lock-out in the David and Elphinstone mills immediately. Accordingly the two mills are working as usual since Saturday morning. As regards the Jacob Sassoon mills the condition proposed by Sir Victor Sassoon were placed by the Union Officers before the workers who refused to accept them, as they involved the victimisation of some of the Union workers. The lock-out in this mill alone, therefore, continues.

I hope you will publish the correction in your paper in the interest of truth and fair-play.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. DESHPANDE,
Secretary.

March 25.

Monte Carlo.—The Issue of a proclamation cancelling the manifesto announcing that elections will be held in June has led to a recrudescene of the agitation.—Reuter Special.

CO-OPTION TO CORPORATION

34 CANDIDATES CONTEST 10 SEATS,

—:o:—

MISS LOTEWALA AND MRS. GOKHALE RETURNED.

There was considerable commotion in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday afternoon when the 98 members of the new Corporation (76 elected from all the six Wards, 4 elected by electoral college of labour unions, 4 returned by the commercial associations and the Port Trust, and 14 nominated by Government) proceeded to elect 10 co-opted members in order to complete the full formation of the new Corporation. The 10 co-opted seats were contested by as many as 34 candidates, three of them being ladies. All the elected and nominated members excepting Mr. S. H. Jhabwala who has been locked up in jail at Meerut took part in the election. The contest was very keen as for every seat there were more than three candidates. Brisk canvassing was going on in the Hall in support of various candidates.

CONTESTING CANDIDATES.

The following 34 candidates contested the 10 co-opted seats:—

A. T. Janai, A. N. Surve, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, B. J. Deorukhkar, B. S. N. Cooper, D. D. Daruwalla, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, F. W. Petch, H. T. Noorani, Ishvardas Lakhmidas, Jagjivan Ujamshi, J. N. Mankar, J. B. Petit, Dr. K. J. Cursetji, K. M. Ramji, L. R. Tairsee, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, M. H. Pathan, Dr. M. E. Khatkhatay, J. M. Chotani, N. P. Sanghani, Noormohamad Begmohamad, N. M. Chinoy, P. D. Shamdasani, P. S. Bakhale, R. S. Nimbkar, R. K. Vaidya, R. A. Gole, S. A. Mantri, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, Vazirali Bandeali, V. C. Setalvad and Y. G. Pandit.

The voting began at 3 p.m. (B. T.) and was in progress for full two hours. The poll was taken in the Councillors' Room.

ELECTED CANDIDATES.

The following 10 candidates were declared successful in the order in which they are placed below:—

(1) Mr. Y. G. Pandit, (2) Mr. Noormahomed Begmahomed, (3) Miss Bachubai Lotewala, (4) Mr. Vaikanrav C. H. Setalvad, (5) Mr. H. T. Noorani, (6) Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, (7) Mr. L. R. Tairsee, (8) Sir V. A. Dabholkar, (9) Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, (10) Mr. F. W. Petch.

Mr. Pandit who stood first among the elected candidates was present at the declaration of results and was congratulated by his friends.

"RECKLESS ALLEGATIONS."

—:o:—

CASE AGAINST KEMP CO. DIRECTORS DISCHARGED.

The case filed by Mr. F. R. Singara, a shareholder in Kemp and Co., Ltd., against the directors and auditors of the Company alleging that the balance-sheet of 31st March, 1927, signed by them was false, came on, after a number of hearings, for judgment before Mr. Khandalawala, Magistrate, Third Court, on Tuesday.

The Magistrate in discharging the case against all the respondents said that the complainant had made reckless allegations and that the complaint should never have been filed.

Replying to Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, who asked for damages for the respondents, His Worship said that he would have given damages under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but he did not do so as the complainant had been misled by his two witnesses and that he was not so much to blame in filing the complaint.

SURAT SESSION OF HINDU SABHA

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha a public meeting of the Hindus of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall of the Brahmin Sabha, Girgaon, when His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti, Mr. D. V. Gokhale (Editor, "Maratha"), Dr. Savarkar, Dr. Suratkar and Mr. W. S. Mukadam will speak on the "Surat Session of the Hindu Mahasabha".

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to show you the new

Fancy Decanter.

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Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 26.	
Previous Closing Rate	20.66
To-days Opening Rate	20.75
Difference	+.09
To-day's Closing Rate	20.56
Difference	—.10

Broach Expectation Rs. 363/0/0.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool March 26.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.65
To-day's Opening Rate	10.66
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.72
Difference	+.07

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Bay Week Exhibition, Victoria Gardens, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Opening of the New Main line station building of the G. I. P. Ry., by H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 5 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Goa Portuguese Association, Karachi vs. Hyderabad Regt., Bombay Gymkhana ground, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 28.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition Victoria Gardens, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Kirkee Sportsmen vs. St. Xavier's College, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

Children's Aid Society, Second Annual Meeting, St. George's Hospital, Nurses' Recreation Room, 5-45 p.m. H. E. the Governor presiding.

FRIDAY, March 29.

Good Friday.

Banks closed.

The s.s. Narkunda with the English mails of Feb. 14, due at 6 a.m.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition—Ladies Day—Victoria Gardens 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 31.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

MONDAY April 1.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha-Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S. S. "Narkunda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China per S. S. "Sardhana" Via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 27th instant.

HAWKING OF KHADDAR.

On Sunday last, the workers of the Bhuleswar Congress Committee hawked Khaddar and enrolled Congress members in pursuance of the Congress resolution. Besides carrying the gospel of the boycott of foreign cloth from door to door Khaddar valued at Rs. 75 and odd was sold.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when all members are requested to attend.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday.

Small-pox attacks 15, including 4 imported from Surat) deaths 5. Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil: Plague attacks nil, deaths nil: Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 80.

The total mortality this day last year was 91.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Prof. A. D. Shroff will deliver an address on the "Proposed Banking Enquiry in India" at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay to-day, (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) The meeting is open to public.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

The sixty-second anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj will commence on Thursday the 28th inst. with an opening Divine Service at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall. Mr. V. S. Sohoni will preach.

DEPRESSED CLASS CONFERENCE.

The third session of the All-India Depressed Class Conference will be held on April 1, in the Pandal of the Hindu Maha Sabha at 3 p.m. Dr. N. D. Savarkar will preside.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. s.s. "Delta" (extra) from London is expected to arrive Bombay at A. M. on Saturday the 30th instant.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 4-30 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The O. S. K. steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 25th March and is due to arrive here at noon on the 29th March.

Under the Clock

—:o:—

Have you heard, friend reader, how important is the advance in life-saving made by transfusion of blood? If you have, you can easily appreciate how quickly a change of heart, metaphorically speaking, can be effected, if you are prepared to carry the process still further and are ready for a "transferrence of affection".

* * * *

This is what an "Indian merchant" in Calcutta who poured out his heart to a representative of the "Statesman" urgently wishes to be done. Then all will be well—in the realm of cotton.

* * * *

And all will be well between Britain and India. "If any significance is to be attached to the recent discussions on Imperial Preference", says this "Indian" merchant, "it behoves the United Kingdom to transfer a considerable portion of her affections to Indian cotton."

* * * *

If it suits her purpose the United Kingdom will no doubt do so. She knows how to buy in the cheapest market the raw material necessary to her industries.

* * * *

But if she expects that Indians should prefer the finished textile products of Lancashire to their own home-spun or mill cloth she is making a great mistake.

* * * *

She tried to force her own products on India and to a certain extent she is doing it now. But she will find it hard to curb the Swadeshi spirit in India.

* * * *

Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson is a modest man. "I did not come to India", he said in an interview with a Lucknow journalist, "to interfere in Indian affairs or to give advice or instructions."

* * * *

Indians will appreciate all the more the wise things he has been saying. His is no doctrinaire or patronising attitude. He does not belong, you see, to the "Trustee"-dom of India nor has he the least affinity with Aunt Katherine type of Americans. "The success of the prohibition idea", Mr. Johnson declares, "is spreading all over the world, and it has been found that free people can get rid of this liquor business if they wish to do it."

* * * *

That's the rub. "A free people." There is no doubt about the Indian people's earnest wish to usher in prohibition. But their Trustees have other ideas.

* * * *

"Sophia, what do you mean by wiping the plates on your handkerchief?"

"It doesn't matter, ma'am, as the handkerchief has to be washed in any case."

THE ENGLISH PLAYERS.

—:o:—

GROUP OF TALENTED ARTISTES AT OPERA HOUSE.

Delicious entertainment in abundant variety is being provided for the Easter Season by the English Players, presented by Miss Beryl Sidney, whose performances of some well-known and popular plays at the Royal Opera House have been daily drawing appreciative audiences.

The Company includes some well-known stars of established reputation. Easily the most conspicuous and talented artists of the group, Miss Beryl Sidney possesses a very fine and clear voice, the result of special training in elocution, and it is a veritable treat to hear her speaking with a polished and perfect diction. Her charming and vivacious personality, coupled with the versatility of her histrionic talents, gave her a wide scope during the last seven years in Great Britain, Spain, Australia, India and China, working with different well-known companies like Basil Dean's Reandear Co., Sybil Thorndyke's, Thurston Hall's and others, the last being the Forbes Russell Comedy Co.

IN LEADING ROLES.

Miss Sydney's graceful and superb acting soon made her a prominent figure on the stage as well as on the screen. When the famous actress, Miss Meggie Albanesi, died in 1924, Miss Sydney took her place in the well-known play "Lilies of the Field." She also played the leading role in "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife", "The Rescue Party", "Peter and Paul", "Garden of Allah" and other stage successes. Miss Sydney also figured as a screen-star, playing with Lady Diana Manners in her famous film "The Virgin Queen" and also appearing with Doris Terry in the "Last Warning", the talkie-film which was shown at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, some time back.

During Miss Sydney's tour in India last year, she decided to run her own company, and she realised her ambition by organising the "English Players". She is the only woman to undertake such an enterprise in the East.

Mr. Carl Lawson, another prominent member of the Company, is sufficiently known to the Bombay public, having previously appeared with the Bandman Comedy Co.

A SHAKESPEAREAN ACTOR.

Mr. Walter Hunt, the distinguished Shakespearean actor and an authority on elocution, is always delightful, his gay debonair manners making him an ideal man for comic parts, though he has filled the serious roles with distinction. He brings with him an established reputation both on the stage and the screen. He played at His Majesty's Theatre, London, under Sir Herbert Tree in Louis Parker's pageant-play "Drake", and also played the "Stranger" in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." On the screen, he has played with the American Vitagraph Co. in "Pickwick Papers." He took the leading role in "La Cigale" with Ivy Close the well-known beauty actress, and also played Romeo to the Juliet of Miss Florence Turner, a well-known star of the Vitagraph.

Mr. Hugh Denham, also a valuable acquisition to the Company, is known for his dignified and powerful acting, his interpretation of Sir John Marlay, the successful doctor in "Interference" being particularly successful.

Miss Mildred Carlton, another star of the Company, is versatile in her acting. Her delightful comedy role in the "Fair and Warner", which will be staged here on Saturday next, will be a refreshing contrast to the emotional part of Faith Marlay that she played in "Interference" last week. Miss Hilda Dorrington, another well-known star of the English Players, has appeared practically all over the world, playing the lead in many great successes.

The English players commenced their Indian tour in January, and after visiting Karachi, Delhi, Lahore, Calcutta and other centres in Northern India have opened their season in Bombay since Wednesday last week. With a farewell performance of Noel Coward's thrilling sex-play "Easy Virtue" on Tuesday next, the Company will leave for other centres in India completing their Eastern tour in China.

HOCKEY.

—:o:—

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

POONA RANGERS SWAMP POLICE.

Tuesday's match between the City Police and the Poona Rangers began in a promising manner and there seemed to be every likelihood of a really good game, but midway through the first moiety the Cup-holders rallied strongly and, asserting themselves, scored four goals before the interval. There was now no doubt as towhich was the better team and when the end came the Rangers were leading by seven goals to one.

The match began at a fast pace and both goals were frequently in danger. Hewson and Carter for the Police were playing a great game and the Poona forwards did not get much scope. Half-way through the initial period a short corner against the Police resulted in a score Massey stopping the ball and passing it nicely to Mackintyre to sound the boards with a stinger. A minute later another short corner saw Massey taking the shot himself and he did not fail, two going up on the board. Not long after this Mackenzie ran through on his own to score and before the interval he added the fourth.

On resuming the game the Poona team were completely on top. Massey was in his usual good form and there was not much that escaped him. Mackenzie completed his own hat-trick when he scored the fifth goal and R. Brewin added two more. This winger deserved his success for throughout the match he did a lot of good work on his wing, his speed and excellent passes being features of the day. The Police, however, did not cease trying, and before the end Major caught the Poona defence unawares and broke through on his own to score the only goal for his side.

The result:—

Poona Rangers ..... 7 goals.
City Police ..... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

Poona Rangers:—Cowper, Symonds and Phillips, Cazalet, Massey and Correa, MacIntyre, Cross, Mackenzie, G. Brewin and R. Brewin.

City Police:—Gopal, Major Ju and Hewson, Ananda Rana, Carter and Hampton, Saldanha, Littlewood, McKenzie, Major Su and Kilbourne.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Portuguese Karachi vs. Hyderabad Regiment.

"FANTASTIC VISIONS OF THE FUTURE"

—:o:—

We published in our issue of March 20th, an article containing extracts from Lord Birkenhead's article under the above heading contributed to the "International Cosmopolitan". We are informed that the proprietors of the "Times of India" have purchased the right to reproduce the article in Bombay from the owners of the copyright. The publication by us of the extracts from that article was thus a breach of their right which we very much regret.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1929.

MAHA SABHA'S MISSION

The 12th session of the Hindu Maha Sabha will be held at Surat during the Easter holidays under the presidentship of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, the well-known Editor of the "Modern Review." Mr. Chatterjee has ever been a staunch Nationalist and an uncompromising social reformer and may, therefore, be trusted to give a wise lead to the Maha Sabha in the troublous times ahead. When the Sabha was first started, many earnest Hindus kept out of it for fear that it might turn out to be a reactionary body, politically and socially. But many others hailed it as the first organised All-India movement since the days of Buddha to reconstruct Hindu society, rid it of the many social abuses that had crept into it, to put down irrational barriers between sect and sect, to restore to it the catholicity and virility of the early Aryans and to start it afresh on the path of reform and progress. But in the Mahasabha as in the whole country even the most vital social reform has been retarted by men's political pre-occupations. Sanghatan has been much talked of but its essentials are not adequately understood and emphasised, many using it as a mere exciting war-cry. Shuddhi is much insisted upon but not much attention is given to the social status of the re-converted nor to the maladies in Hindu society which drive thousands from the Hindu fold. For the sake of the country and, in particular, the welfare of the millions that have peopled it for centuries, we earnestly hope the forthcoming session of the Maha Sabha will take a long view of things and concentrate on the essentials of Sanghatan.

What are those essentials? The immediate and complete eradication of untouchability is the first and foremost essential. Apart from the grave social and political ills this custom has caused the very thought that by the sheerest accident of birth, a Mahar, however clean and virtuous he, his sons and grandsons all are doomed to eternal untouchability is so gross, so irreligious and inhuman that it is a mystery to the world that cultured and humane Hindus can tolerate the inequity any longer. The explanation is that millions of even educated Hindus allow themselves to be crushed by ancient custom and their reason collapses when they are told that some Shastras enjoin untouchability. Shastras like law can be variously interpreted. But is it really too much to expect Hindu leaders to declare boldly that to the extent Shastras or custom deviate from the world-recognised principles of humanity and reason, they must make room for a new Shastra or custom? There are several other vital social reforms which the Maha Sabha, if it is earnest enough, should adopt and strive strenuously to propagate, such as the abolition of caste—as determined by birth—the raising of the marriageable age of girls to at least 16 years, and permitting the remarriage of widows. These reforms are th every basis of true Sanghatan, communal or national.

Of the political questions that are likely to be considered by the Maha Sabha, easily the most important is that of Muslim representation in the Swaraj Councils. The present deadlock on the question is deplorable, nay, intolerable, whichever party is more to be blamed. The Hindu Maha Sabha may appreciate its position as the elder brother of the national family and make a friendly gesture. It is, of course, understood that any further negotiations can be only on the basis of joint electorates. It is equally understood that the claims of the last Delhi Conference are most of them out of court and that the Muslims should make a genuine effort to approximate to the Nehru Report. With these assumptions we feel that the Maha Sabha may well make an effort to meet the Muslim claims. The meeting point may then be the concession to the Muslims of their claim for one-third representation in the Central Legislature. We are told that several Hindu leaders recognise the expediency, though not the logic of this claim, but are kept back by the fear that the bulk of Muslim community may not be satisfied with that concession. If things are so, they at least justify the opening of fresh negotiations, and we trust the Hindu Maha Sabha will soon join the Congress Working Committee in a fresh effort to complete a nearly completed settlement.

LESSON TO INDIA.

In an address before the Y. M. C. A. at Delhi on Saturday, Mr. Natesan explained in detail how the principle of co-operation had entered almost all activities in Canadian life and how through the promotion of education of a highly utilitarian type and persistent and well-co-ordinated industrial advance, Canada was to-day a beehive of industry. A Canadian Minister told him that they wanted in his country "workers, not idlers". Although only three generations ago, Canada was the scene of communal strife, the French, Canadians and the British settlers being at loggerheads, the Durham Act had ensured permanent peace amongst them and modern Canada places patriotism above communal considerations. "Patriotism was instilled in schools", Mr. Natesan observed, "and people were proud to call themselves Canadians and not English, German or French whereas in India they talked as Hindus or Mussalmans and not as Indians." India is in urgent need of imbibing this valuable lesson from Canada. She has her own particular difficulties, not all of them of her own seeking. Communal electorates, creating a political gulf between the two numerically most important communities in this country, were forced upon her and officialdom clings to this, separatist device in spite of continued protest from Nationalist India. Where would the Canadians be to-day if they had accepted the principle of communal electorates?

RENDEZVOUS OF BRITISH INTERESTS

The good people of Ceylon should have no illusions about what is in store for them. They demand genuine political advance and probably expect some little satisfaction of that demand after action is taken on the Donoughmore Report. But an experienced critic of Empire development like Lord Burnham has exposed the true nature of that Report and incidentally told the Ceylonese what their country stands for in the British Commonwealth. Ceylon is a Crown Colony and not a Dependency like India, but, according to Lord Burnham, Ceylon under the Report is to be treated like a County Council and just as the tendency in England was "to establish a rigid bureaucracy" in the County Councils, in Ceylon also the tendency would be "to strengthen the power of officialdom". But the Ceylonese must not mind. According to his lordship their country has a "great future". It is to be the rendezvous of British interests." And will they not, as loyal subjects of the Empire, be serving their own interests in ministering to British interests?

A CHILDREN'S PARADISE OF TOYS.

—or—

A VISIT TO A HAMBURG SAMPLE EXHIBITION OF TOYS FOR EXPORT.

(From A Correspondent.)

Some few weeks ago an exhibition of children's toys used in bygone days was held in Berlin. The idea underlying its promotion was to make the rising generation familiar with the cultural achievements of a past age, not by learned explanations or by extolling the deeds of individual great men or women, but by opening, as it were, one of the backdoors leading out of the history of the past, thus giving the young ones an opportunity of contemplating at leisure—with scepticism at first, but with increasing enjoyment and fascination later on—the toys that appealed to the playing instincts and the imagination of their great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers when they were children and when, still ignorant of the numerous conventions to which they had to adapt themselves in latter life, they were at liberty to give full play to their natural instincts and to scorn all compromises. It is a well known fact that the human child—and, for that matter, the human adult as well—reveals its natural character never more openly than when it abandons itself to its games and when its mind is absorbed with its playthings. By doing so it outgrows the restrictions imposed upon it through family traditions, through the milieu surrounding it, etc., and instinctively develops its own personality. For this reason sensible parents always make a point of watching their boys and girls at their games, because this enables them to draw conclusions as regards their children's likes and dislikes and to select for them those toys that are most suitable for their tastes and their inclinations and therefore for the formation of their character. The important thing, of course, is to supply them with a sufficient amount of toys of good quality.

THE DIFFICULTY OF SELECTION.

These toys, however, must not be unnecessarily expensive, because it is essential to keep the children ignorant as long as possible, of the social gulf that separates the rich and the poor. Even the poorest of them ought to be provided with toys that are pretty and that will last a long time. The question, of course, is, Where are such toys to be found?—The overseas buyers who visit, year after year, the big fairs held in Germany, the ancient home of the toy industry, are able to convince themselves over and over again that the excellent reputation enjoyed by German toymakers throughout the world is still as good as it has always been. These fairs, however, are very comprehensive, and the various showrooms are distributed over wide areas. They are almost certain to be crowded with visitors, especially those sections of them in which the year's novelties are displayed; and for that reason manufacturers, notwithstanding their honest intentions, are frequently quite unable to attend to all the wishes of the numerous prospective buyers or to inform them about all the really interesting points in connection with the show.

This, naturally, is a serious drawback. The mechanical progress of our modern age is so rapid that the technical character of a toy often changes very materially within a brief period of time. Our children, influenced by the rapid pace of this advance, demand—and they are justified in demanding it—to be provided with the best and the most recent articles turned out by the toymaking industry. Thus, foreign visitors find themselves faced with a difficulty which many of them must have felt to be a serious obstacle to their task of choosing the right type of toy.

NORTHERN VENICE.

And yet it is quite easy to get round this difficulty. Practically every visitor to Germany from the countries beyond the sea passes through Hamburg, the biggest and most important seaport of Germany and the continent altogether. Practically everyone of them includes a stroll through the inner city in his programme of sightseeing, in order to enrich his imagination by the unique impressions produced by a stay, however short, in the "Northern Venice". It may therefore be of interest to these visitors to know that their stroll is almost sure to bring them to the immediate neighbourhood of the premises where the largest assortments of

(Continued on page 10))

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

HOW TO MAAE IT SUCCESSFUL.

(By A CONGRESSMAN.)
II*

I would recommend the adoption of the following measures for the creation of a market for our Swadeshi goods both in India and foreign countries:—

(a) For the home market, shops should be opened in all the important centres and in every town on the model of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, for the collection and sale of country made articles only. The Directory of Indian Goods ad Industries, compiled by the office of the Indian Industrial Conference, the "Times of India" Directory, Thacker's Indian Directory, catalogues of various important Indian exhibitions will give the necessary information for organizing these shops.

(b) There ought to be permanent museums and travelling exhibitions of indigenous goods and productions of art at least in the principal cities of India.

(c) It is necessary also to collect specimens of foreign goods of various description, in important centres for the instruction of artisans, students and others, desirous of studying them for the purpose of producing or imitating similar wares. This system has been adopted by Japan and other foreign countries and has produced very practical and valuable results.

(d) Determination on the part of the people to buy genuine Swadeshi articles only, even if the prices are slightly higher.

(e) To organize Exhibitions of machinery, large and small, actually used in foreign countries for the manufacture of different articles of daily use. These Exhibitions of the processes of manufacture will be of greater practical utility than the exhibitions of Swadeshi articles alone organized now and then in the different parts of the country.

(f) Hawking of as many Swadeshi articles as are available in the locality including Indian mill-made cloth through the medium of young Volunteers. Adult educated men who are out of employment will find this hawking of Swadeshi goods a very lucrative business, if carried on with enthusiasm and honesty. They may of course charge a certain percentage for their labour.

BOMBAY YOUTH'S LEAD.

I am glad the young men of Bombay have already taken up seriously the Swadeshi campaign and their activity in this direction deserves to be copied by students and unemployed youngmen all over India for popularizing Swadeshi goods of all descriptions.

KHADDAR V. MILL INDUSTRY.

In the economy of a nation each industrial activity large or small has a right to subsist provided it does not wilfully and persistently try to encroach upon the rights of other concerns. Those who have been watching dispassionately the campaign of khaddar feel it their duty to sound a note of warning. The mill industry does not subsist on charity but on the hard earned money of the capitalists. In the Congress propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth that Mahatma Gandhi has prepared there is not even a remote reference to the mill cloth manufactured in India. What right has he or any other Congress leader to decree that Congress Volunteers must work for the khaddar movement alone ignoring the existence of hundreds of other Swadeshi goods made in the country? The Congress belongs to the whole nation The young men of Bombay are therefore quite correct in their attitude to include mill cloth and all other Swadeshi goods in their boycott campaign.

(Concluded.)

*The first article appeared on March 22.

Notes of the Day.

Asiatic Labour Congress.

The All-India Trade Union Congress decided at its last session at Jharia to convene in Bombay some time this year the first session of the long-contemplated Asiatic Labour Conference. The idea has already been approved by the leading Labour representatives of various Eastern countries. For, in the words of the memorandum they circulated last year, they believe that workers in the East "are subject to greater exploitation and are less protected by the national laws and other social measures" and that "international solidarity of the workers of all countries can be realised completely among the workers only when they are placed under common working conditions". But owing to some unavoidable delays, it is now proposed to hold the Congress in Bombay in April 1930 under the presidentship of Mr. Suzuki, President of the Confederation of Japanese Labour. In view of Government's attack on the Labour movement in India, we trust all Trade Unions in the country will better organize themselves and make the session of the Asiatic Congress a complete success.

Convocation Addresses.

We have before us three University Convocation addresses, one by Nawab Sir Aming Jung Bahadur to the graduates of the Osmania University and two by Rai Bahadur Dr. Moti Sagar and Sir Muhammad Habibullah to the graduates of the Delhi University. They are all typical Convocation addresses, dignified in tone, dealing with great questions of life's ideals and pursuits, possessing a rich literary flavour, remarkable indeed for persons speaking in a foreign language, duly embellished with apt quotations, and abounding in sonorous neatly-turned periods. They naturally contain a lot of advice, not of the homely Polonius type, but consistent with University traditions. They are scholastic sermons and will no doubt deeply impress the young graduates addressed. It sometimes happens, however, that the obtuse or the less sophisticated among the young folk, though not impervious to literary charms, ask themselves what precisely they are asked to believe or not to believe, to do or not to do. A neat practical summary may, therefore, fittingly conclude Convocation addresses in the second quarter of the 20th century.

Students and Politics.

Sir Amin Jung felicitously summed up his address in the beautiful lines of Sadi.

Remember the day when you were born,
All were laughing but you were crying;
Lead such a life that when you die,
Others should weep, while you go laughing.

He had told the students before how that could be achieved. Among other things, he had told them that they should prize both Knowledge and Action and that, if there must be a preference, they should, like Prof. James and M. Bergson, prefer the philosophy of Action. Now, the trouble about these beautiful ideals is that the moment you descend to practical details you often knock against controversies. Dr. Moti Sagar too dealt with the comparative claims of Knowledge and Action. He too had a fascination for Action but wanted to make out that students should have nothing to do with politics. A University, he said, is a "sanctuary" where the young must be "undisturbed by the turmoil of life". Varying the metaphor, he added that "the rapids and whirlpools of the stream of life are waiting to overwhelm us all" but that "the life of the students represents the placid and smooth current which turns later on into a foaming and swirling and deafening flood of waters". But assuming that metaphors will solve the question, is it fair to accustom the young only to smooth sailing and let them drift all too sudden into the whirlpools? We gather from the cautious speech of Sir M. Habibullah that he much doubted whether "a cloistered existence" was possible now for students and whether it could fit them for the strenuous battle of life.

Just Contention.

It was a just contention Dr. H. D. Mody, the retiring President of the Bombay Medical Union, put forward at the annual meeting of that body on Sunday when he said that no differentiation regarding salaries and status should have been allowed in staffing the Public Health Institute at Calcutta. This new institution owes its establishment to the generous contribution of the Rockfeller Foundation and the Government of India have no business to utilise the magnificent financial help which makes medical research on an extensive scale possible in India only a means for providing extra jobs for British medical men. When China and Japan receive donations from the Rockfeller Foundation it is not their unpleasant experience that the major part of the financial contribution goes to provide work and livelihood for foreigners. They see to it that their own nationals benefit by it. India, as a subject country, has to suffer from the humiliation of her own children being shut out from enjoying the opportunities for research which generously minded American charity provides. We hope the independent medical profession in India will continue to protest against this.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN MAHATMA'S TRIAL

But Presence in Court Not Required

GANDHIJI'S STATEMENT IN COURT

Police Interference "Rude and Premature"

PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY"

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

Judgment is reserved for Wednesday in the case against Mahatma Gandhi and others. Mahatma Gandhi's presence in the Court is not required.—A.P.

:o:

The trial of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy and three others began in the court of Mr. Roxburgh Chief Presidency Magistrate at 10 o'clock this morning. Before the commencement of the trial the court room was cleared of the public, only lawyers, witnesses and pressmen being allowed to be present. A large crowd assembled ouside the court and shouted "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai." Mr. Gandhi arrived punctually at 10 a. m. and lawyers and police officers stood up on his arrival. Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy took seats with their lawyers while the remaining three accused were given seats in the dock. Mr. Sen Gupta along with others appeared for all the accused, while the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

Opening the case the Public Prosecutor said that Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Roy were charged with aiding and abetting the lighting of bonfire in the Park.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Roy pleaded not guilty.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Sen Gupta for the defence pointed out that on the last occasion when he mentioned the case before the Magistrate, the Public Prosecutor's contention was that Shraddhanand Park was a street but the Public Prosecutor could not rely on the words "near a street."

The Public Prosecutor: I rely upon the section.

Mr. Sen Gupta:—I think that would be the case here.

Public Prosecutor:—But street includes square.

Court:—It is a summons case.

The charge was then read over to Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Roy which said that they aided and abetted three persons in the commission of the offence of burning foreign cloth in the Park on March 4th at a meeting that was held there.

:o:

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT

:o:

Mahatma Gandhi then made the following statement:—

Occupying the position I do in the public I owe an explanation to the Court and the public of my conduct which is the subject matter of this prosecution. I am the Chairman of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee appointed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and the scheme of boycott is that whenever it is possible to collect and burn foreign cloth. Therefore I naturally advised the collection and burning of foreign cloth at the meeting that was held at the Park and the notice of the Commissioner of Police came upon me and my colleagues as a disurbing factor and we saw at once that that was not meant for the protection of property from fire but it was meant to prevent the demonstration and it was open to us to conduct the burning demonstration at a private place. But two lawyers came to the conclusion that the interpretation sought to be put upon Section 66 of the Police Act was a plea open to question if not altogether wrong.

NOT PART OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

We therefore decided to conduct full demonstration at the Park as advertised and have the police interpretation tested in a court of law.

"This boycott is not part of civil disobedience. There was no intention to defy the police notice for the sake of defiance and courting imprisonment.

"I made this absolutely clear in English within hearing of the police at the meeting before I started burning. I believe that the Deputy Commissioner of Police was present whilst I was speaking. I was therefore surprised and deeply pained to see the police after the burning was well nigh over, swoop down upon crowd surrounding the fire, charge it with their big lathis, disperse it and put out the dying embers.

The rest of the painful scene I may not describe here though I should gladly answer any question on it if the Court so desires.

POLICE IN THE WRONG.

I venture to submit that by taking law into their own hands especially inspite of my very clear statement above referred to, the police put themselves in the wrong and should change places with me. They should be the accused and my colleagues and I should be the complainants. I have before now in other parts of the world been obliged to differ from the police isterpretations of the Laws and act contrary to their notices. But they have recognised the civilised practice o ftesting the points involved in the law courts without in the first instance prejudging the issue and thus running the risk of themselves breaking the law and what is more, of inviting the disturbance of public peace.

"RUDE AND PREMATURE."

I affirm that the crowd was absolutely peaceful and extremely well-behaved. There was no danger to the neighbouring property from the little fire that was lighted. The site chosen for the burning was well protected and isolated. It was therefore the duty of the police to refrain from interfering with the peaceful and orderly demonstration. Their interference in my opinion was rude premature extremely highhanded and uncalled for. In putting out the fire they usurped the function of the Court and anticipate its judgment If you believe the statement of facts I have made, I ask Your Worship to discharge me and my colleagues and take such notice of the conduct of the police as may be open to you. This discharge I ask irrespective of the interpretation the Court may put upon the section under which I am charged.

QUESTION OF INTERPRETATION.

One word on the question of interpretation. Mr. Sen Gupta was one of the lawyer friends referred to in my speech at Sharaddhanand Park. After having had another argument with him I am clear in my mind that the Shraddhanand Park is neither "street' nor "thoroughfare" within the meaning of the Section.

MAHATMA TAKES FULL RESPONSIBILITY.

Since it is not the intention so far as possible of the Foreign Boycott Cloth Committee to offer civil disobedience in this connection, authoritative interpretation of the section is necessary. But I may not argue a legal point. I must leave the arguments to my friend Mr. Sen Gupta.

As to the three of my colleagues who are charged with primary offence I should like to state that burning was actually started by me. If therefore any offence has been committed by any of us the primary offence has been committed by me and others are but secondary offenders".

MR. ROY'S POSITION

:o:

Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy in a statement said:—

"My position is this. I thoroughly endorse the statement of Mahatma Gandhi. The only point I beg to differ from Mahatma Gandhi is I am also primarily guilty in burning the fodeign clothes in the Shraddhanand Park."

The other three Bengali accused who were primarily charged with actually setting fire pleaded not guilty and had nothing to say.

THE FACTS.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Kiransankar Roy pleaded not guilty.

The Court remarked that the facts were these. Upon this the Public Prosecutor admitted that the facts have been set forth in Mahatma Gandhi's statement. But one fact was that the earlier letter was sent to Mr. Roy to which no definite reply was given and it was put off till 6 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi came at 6-30 and gave the order for burning. One thing more and that was there was fire not in one place but in three different places. The fire was started at one place, but it was spread to different places.

AN OBJECTION.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta on behalf of the accused saying that was not the case. The Public Prosecutor was raising issues which would prolong the trial. He could take objection for joint trial because he was anxious only to test the legal point.

The Court: Why does not the accused admit burning foreign clothes?

"WE SET FIRE."

At this stage the three Bengali accused shouted out "We set fire to the clothes." There was loud laughter. There were frequent shouts from the street to which the Court said "What is it?"

Mr. Sen Gupta said he would send a word and the shouting then stopped.

PLAN-MAKER EXAMINED.

Mr. Jitterdranath Manna, plan maker, when examined by Mr. Sen Gupta admitted that to get into the Park they had to push against the iron gate which moved forwards and backwards. There were marked passages inside and there were benches round about. The whole park was fenced by iron railings. The witness did not know whether football was played there in the afternoon.

RECRETION GROUNDS.

Q.:—Do you know that big political meeting are held there in the afternoon.

A.:—Yes.

Q.:—Do you know since 1905 in all big parks foreign cloth was burnt?

:—I have not seen it.

Court:—Have you read it in newspapers.

A.:—No.

Mr. Sen Gupta:—This is the first time you hear from me.

A.:—I might have read it. There is no recollection (Laughter)

The witness admitted that the park was used as recreation grounds for people. He also admitted that buckets of water there were not kept by police. But at the same time he did not know whether these were placed by the Congress authorities. (Mr. Sen Gupta, grudging admission).

SUB-INSPECTOR CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. J. N. Mukherjee, Sub-Inspector, was then cross-examined.

In cross-examination, J. N. Mukherjee, Sub-Inspector said in the afternoon he was informed to be present at the park.

And at the park itself you were told that in case burning fire you have to put it out?

The fire was actually lit after witness had been there for 1-1/2 hours.

Q.—Did your superior officer mention to you that there is a substance called water which is useful in putting out fire (Laughter).

A.—No.

Q.—Did he say anything about lathis?

A.—Yes. (Renewed Laughter).

Q.—Do you know there is an institution called fire brigade in Calcutta?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Deputy Commissioner or you think of sending for the fire brigade and keeping it there with one hose for putting off the fire?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you know in the park itself there is a municipal hose and hydrant?

Court: Is that relevant?

MOTIVE BEHIND.

Mr. Sen Gupta pointed out no one in his senses would use lathis to put out fire when water was available. The motive behind the act was a political motive which was never tolerated by any court of law. The witness admitted before this no action was taken by police to stop foreign cloth burning.

Q.—Did you know statement of Earl Winterton in the House of Commons?

The Court objecting, Mr. Sen Gupta said hat the motive behind the prosecution was not an ordinary motive to protect the citizens of Calcutta. It was a political motive and that motive was never tolerated by any court of law. Counsel wanted to show that ten days before this Earl Winterton said steps were being taken and that was why the prosecution was launched.

The Public Prosecutor: We have no evidence of that as such.

Mr. Sen Gupta:—Do you know in 1921 in all big parks foreign clothes were burnt?

A.—I have heard of that.

Q.—Is this the first time the Section 66 has been applied?

A.—Yes.

Court: No.

This finished the evidence and arguments commenced.—Free Press.

THE ARGUMENTS.

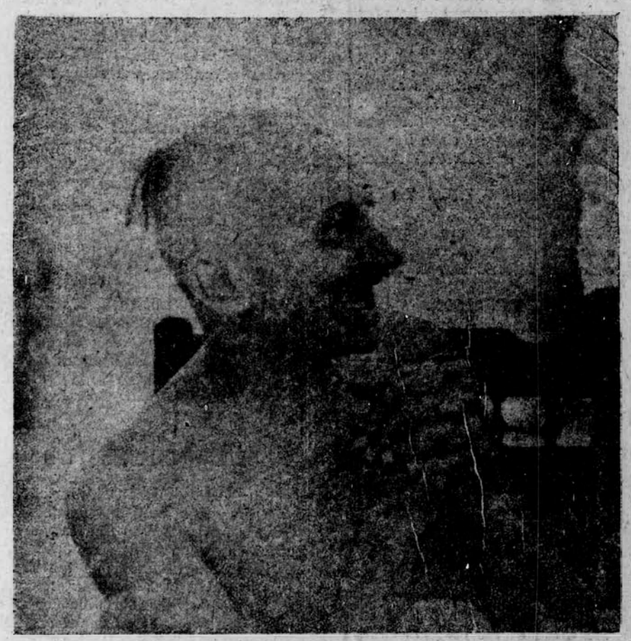
Arguing the case for the Crown, the Public Prosecutor referred to the change of the Act made by the Act III of 1910 by which streets meant alleys, squares, passages and courts to which people had temporary or parmanent access. This Shradhanand Park was formerly known as Mirzapur Square and therefore it came within the dennition of the new Act.

As regards the intention of the legislature, he, asked the Court not to go into that, but to administer law as it stood. It was not incumbant upon the Police Commissioner to give notice, but as this was the first time that that act was going to be used, notice was actually given to Mr. Kiransankar Ray, organiser of the meeting, Inspite of that the ceremony was performed and it was deliberately done and not on the spur of the moment.

As for putting out the fire by lathis, there were many ways and the Police chose one. But he was not going to say whether it was right or wrong, but he submitted that was not the way to test legality by flouting law. Here the Court intervening asked supposing they thought the interpretation of the law was wrong

(Continued on page 8.)

MAHATMA'S TRIAL



Gandhiji was as cheerful as ever when he appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to stand trial in connection with the bonfire case.

BIG ROOMS FOR UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

No More in Solitary Confinement.

GOVT. TO OPPOSE BAIL APPLICATION.

Mr. Bradley Taken to Meerut.

DEWAN CHAMANLAL'S QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY.

:o:

MEERUT, Mar. 26.

The Free Press of India is reliably informed that the Government of India have ordered the removal of under trial prisoners in connection with the "conspiracy" case from solidtory confinement and to keep them in big rooms. They are kept in batches of eight, seven, four, three and two. Bengal and Bombay Prisoners are kept in separate groups.

Mr. Langford James, counsel for the prosecution arrived at Meerut and is busy preparing the case to oppose the bail application to be moved on Monday.

Mr. Copen Chakravarty, accused, arrested at Commiela, was brought down here last evening.

A WAGONLOAD OF PAPERS.

One full wagonload of papers and articles seized from the office of the Communist Party in Bombay was brought here and deposited with Mr. Horton. Mr. Langford James and Mr. Horton are putting up in a Circuit House, their offices being located there. Papers and articles at Kirti office, Amritzar, were also brought here. The papers and articles seized consist of typewriters, flatfiles, literature, account books.

It is understood that the prisoners have been allowed better food at their own expenses and separate clothing also.

Mr. J. C. Chakravarty reached here this morning to see Mr. Kishorilal Ghose.—Free Press.

Special Magistrate for Meerut Case?

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MEERUT, Mar. 26.

Mr. Edye, District Magistrate of Meerut interviewed by the Associated Press said that he was prepared to consider the case of the accused charged with conspiracy against King for better treatment in jail if application was made for it on behalf of them. Meanwhile the Superintendent of jail would give treatment in accordance with jail regulations unless Goverment had issued orders to class the accused as special class prisoners. The accused were being kept in separate cells because there was no other accommodation whereby they could be kept isolated from criminal prisoners.

Information gained from other sources shows that now the accused have been lodged in groups five or six except a few for whom accommodation is not available.

It is rumoured that Mr. Miller Collector of Muzaffarpur will be appointed special Magistrate to try this case.—A. P.

ANOTHER POLICE RAID AT REWARI.

:o:

"ELECTION STUNT OF CONSERVATIVES."

REWARI, Mar. 25.

The four days search at Mr. Begeshotta's residence concluded last evennig Mr. E. A. Hopkins, Police Superintendent, Curgaon left the same night and Khan Bahdur Iqramul Haq is leaving this evening with the articles he had seized. The number of files seized reached about 353 with a typewriter, photos and impression pade etc.

Mr. Begerhotta was entertained the same evening by a number of friends where Mr. Begerhotta, expressing his opinion about the repressive policy of the Government said that it was nothing but an election atunt of the Conservative Government which must create some sensation like the Zinovieff letter of the last Parliamentary elections The repressive policy, he said, in the end was bound to result in a greater discontent amongst the masses which would lead them straight on their way to Swaraj.—Free Press.

HARSH TREATMENT TO MEERUT.

:o:

DEWAN CHAMANLAL'S QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 26.

Dewan Chamanlal will ask a short notice question in the Assembly to-morrow concerning the treatment to alleged communists who are involved in the Meerut case. He enquires if the arrested persons were brought to Meerut in third-class compartments, and if the first batch of nineteen accused which arrived at Meerut were kept in cell No. 6 with no protection from heat and no convenience except a bare mat provided for. "Is it a fact that Mr. Jhabwalla as a result of harsh treatment and lack of ordinary conveniences actually fainted on the 23rd instant? Is it a fact that the food provided for the accused is ordinary jail diet provided for convicted criminals? Will the Government state the nature of contents of all documents seized and searches effected in various parts of Indiashrlu hsrld md hrddl rious parts of India. Will the Government state which counsel and on what fees have been engaged to conduct the prosecution of the conspiracy case?"—A. P.

BRADLEY AND JOGLEKAR MEERUT

:o:

PRODUCED BEFORE MAGISTRATE

Messrs. B. F. Bradley and K. N. Joglekar two Labour leaders, who were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. in execution of a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Meerut, on a charge under Section 12-A were put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

Inspector Wagle of the Princess Street Police Station stated that as the warrants under which the accused were apprehended were issued by the District Magistrate, Meerut, he prayed for an order for the accused to be sent to Meerut to stand their trial.

The Magistrate in granting the application asked the accused if they had anything to say.

Mr. Bradley requested His Worship that he might be allowed to take his own clothing and that he wished to see Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

Mr. Joglekar also desired to take his own clothing and added that certain of his belongings seized by the police in the course of the search, if not confiscated, might be returned to his friend Mr. Lalji Pendse.

The Magistrate ordered the Bombay police to give the accused all the facilities in respect of the above.

To another request of Mr. Joglekar that he might be allowed to make his own arrangements regarding food, His Worship observed that it would be allowed if it was not against police regulations.

Both the accused appeared to be unmoved and were smiling as they were being led to the Esplanade police lock-up. They will be sent to Meerut under police escort on Tuesday night by the Peshawar Express which leaves Victoria Terminus at 10-30 p.m.

MR. BRADLEY TAKEN TO MEERUT.

:o:

HIS PARTING MESSAGE.

Mr. B. F. Bradley who was arrested in connection with the Meerut "conspiracy" case on Sunday, was taken to Meerut on Tuesday night by the Delhi Express. He was accompanied by Sergeant Thorn of the Bombay Police.

Mr. Bradley before stepping into the carriage gave a parting message to our representative as under:—

"The only effective reply to the Government that those who are keen about the emancipation of the masses of India can give, is to build a strong Communist Party in India. This alone will give a correct political lead to masses."

BOMBAY YOUTHS STAND BY THE MASSES

Policy of Represion Condemned.

RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF ARRESTED LABOUR LEADERS

—:o:—

Unmistakable indications to show that the youths of Bombay were determined to stand solidly by the arrested Labour leaders and to continue the work of mass organisation were evidenced at a crowded meeting of the youths held in the Jinnah Hall on Tuesday evening to protest against the repressive policy of the Government. Mr. Y. G. Meherally presided.

The entire hall and the galleries were packed and the rush was so great that in the midst of the proceedings a wooden partition standing at one end of the hall crashed.

The appearance of Comrade Hutchinson was marked by unrestrained applause and when Mrs. Dange stepped on the platform cheering lasted for several minutes.

More remarkable and spectacular was the response of the audience to an appeal made by the Chairman for funds to organise relief for the families of the arrested leaders. Immediately there was a continuous shower of silver coins on the platform. An enthusiastic Youth Leaguer parted with his gold ring which was auctioned and fetched in all Rs. 125. Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil and Mrs. Bachuben Lotwalla vied with one another for the possession of the "ring of patriotism" as it was termed and the former obtained it at the third auction. The total collections at the meeting amounted to Rs. 300.

GOVERNMENT POLICY CONDEMNED.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

"This public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League strongly condemns the policy of high-handed repression launched by the Government by the wholesale arrests of Labour leaders and Youth League leaders and calls upon the Indian youths to organise the masses and carry on the national programme as an effective reply to the insolent challenge of the Government."

"This meeting calls upon the citizens of Bombay to take immediate steps to organise relief for the families of the arrested patriots."

"This meeting calls upon Pandit Motilel Nehru and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to leave aside all engagements and undertake the defence of the arrested persons at Meerut."

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. K. F. Nariman who was busy in connection with the Khadikar case Mr. Yusuf Meherally was proposed to the chair.

Mr. Meherally in his opening remarks warned the Government against any possible reaction as a result of the serious campaign of repression they had launched against Labour leaders.

From the wholesale arrests of the Labour leaders, he said, it was clear that Government did not care a bit for platform speeches, but were dreadfully afraid of the mass movement. No amount of repression was going to stem this movement.

"I would ask you", Mr. Meherally said, "to carry on a ruthless boycott of British cloth rather than foreign cloth as a reply to Government's challenge", he said amidst cheers.

ORGANISE THE MASSES.

Concluding, he said the path of the youth was clear. They should prepare themselves for a ceaseless struggle by organising the masses, by carrying on the boycott of British cloth and exterminating communalism. "We are tired of Maulanas and Pandits", he declared.

Miss Prema Kantak proposing the first resolution declared that the youths were the soldiers of the country and hence when one soldier dropped dead, others should promptly fill the place. (Cheers.)

Mr. Kashikar, a Youth League member, assured the audience that the youths stood solidly by the Labour movement and were prepared to work for it. (Applause.)

Comrade Lester Hutchinson rose to speak amidst deafening applause. Mr. Hutchinson was proud that amongst the arrested there were two Englishmen Messrs. Spratt and Bradley. They came out to India to join in the fight of the exploited masses. (Cheers.)

PROGRESS OR REACTION?

"Are you as youths going to stand for progress or reaction. If you are standing for progress then your choice is clear. You must organise the masses and should not allow the work to suffer on account of any repressive action on the part of Government. The lot of the masses cannot be improved by social reformism, or by building some hospitals or killing rats but by preparing them for a fight to gain what is their just share", he concluded.

Mr. Dikshit supported the resolution which was unanimously passed.

Comrade Pendse proposing the resolution to organise relief for the families of the arrested leaders pointed out how with great difficulty the Labour leaders were eking out their existence.

A Medical student exhorted the audience to show their sympathy with the Labour leaders by contributing their mite and by starting a fund.

Mr. Gagil, President of the Poona Youth League, said that although he did not believe Communism still they were prepared to stand solidly by the Labour leaders because right of speech and right of action as had been rightly by Mahatmaji were the lungs of a nation.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

After some more speakers had addressed the chairman made an appeal for funds which met with a generous response and the resolution was carried with acclamation.

The third resolution was proposed by Mr. Maneklal Vakil.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, who was next called upon to speak and described as the successor of Mr. Dange, made an impressioned appeal to the youths to help the Labour movement. He said there were only two classes in the world, the exploiters and the exploited. He asked the youths to work with the workers as if they belonged the lathi class, then only could they make progress in the movement.

Mrs. Dange the last speaker in a Marathi speech asked the youths to rally round the Red flag to help to keep it always flying.

The meeting terminated amidst cries of "Vande Mataram".

A further meeting to devise ways and means of organising the masses and draft programme will be held on Friday next.

TENURE OF PRESENT LEGISLATURES

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VICEROY NOT IN FAVOUR OF EXTENSION?

NEW DELHI, Mar. 26.

Lobby gossips state that at a meeting of the Indian Central Committee with the Viceroy the members of that Committee with one voice expressed themselves in favour of extending the life of the present Assembly and Councils. Discussions lasted fairly long. The Viceroy did not commit himself, but it is reported he holds strong views in favour of dissolution at the normal termination of the life of the legislatures. Political circles fear from this that the Viceroy is anxious to see new elections through, and will allow a new committee to be elected by the Central Legislature to sit with the Joint Parliamentary Committee to consider the Government of India Bill which may emerge from the reports to be submitted by the Simon Commission and the various auxiliary and associate bodies.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S SIMLA CAMP.

NEW DELHI, Mar 25.

Owing to the prolonged session of the Central Legislature the Government of India have altered the dates for their move up to Simla. As at present arranged the offices of the Government of India will close in Delhi on the 11th of April and re-open in Simla on the 12th. These dates, however, are subject to further alteration in accordance with the duration of the Session of the Legislature.—A. P.

ALLEGED DISCONTENT IN DATIA STATE.

—:o:—

OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 26.

Official contradiction has been received from Datia saying that there is no truth in the report that the entire male population of Indargarh Pargana in Datia State has left the State owing to enhanced land revenue. The message states that no enhancement in revenue has been proposed, and no reassessment is due for two years. All cultivators have returned. The Durbar recognises the failure of crops and has already suspended three lacs worth of revenue. Takavi Loans are also being distributed. The message concludes saying that the agitation against the State was due to the dismissal of the settlement clerk who misled the cultivators and took them to Jhansi. Allegation about the expensiveness of the State Guest House are groundless.—A. P.

Melbourne.—The Timber strike is seriously affecting the building trade workers in which now refuse to handle "black" timber Sculling, the Federal labour leader and others urged meeting of 2,500 strikers to reject proposal to resume work.—Reuter Special.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

—:o:—

Wuhan Defies Nanking's Authority

JAPANESE DESTROYERS RUSHED TO SCENE

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Subres are again being rattled in China in consequence of the quarrel between the Central Government and Wuhan authorities over the latter's action in ousting M. Lutiping, Governor of Hunan, in defiance of the Central Government's authority. A Nanking message states that severe fighting has broken out between Nankingites and Wuhanites on the borders of northeast Hupeh and North Anhui and also south Yangtsze.

JAPANESE DESTROYERS TO SHANGHAI.

Tokio.—Naval authorties are despatching minelayer and three destroyers to Shanghai owing to disturbances in Yangtsze.

COMUNIST INVASION.

Foochow.—Army of six thousand communists has invaded south-west Fukien and captured the town of Tingghowfu.—Reuter.

STILL WEAK AND TIRES EASILY

—:o:—

KING TO GO TO WINDSOR IN MAY.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The King to-day for the first time spent threequarters of an hour out of doors without using bathchair, but it is emphasised that he is still weak and tires easily. In the event of the progress continuing to be satisfactory His Majesty's advisers are contemplating that the King will go to Windsor in May in order to be near London at the time of the General Election.—Reuter.

ENGLAND-INDIA AIR SERVICE

—:o:—

MINOR OUTSTANDING POINTS SETTLED

LONDON, Mar. 25.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Nicholas Grattan-Doyle, Sir Samuel Hoare said that the few minor outstanding points between the British and Italian Governments with regard to air service to India had been settled and he had every reason to hope that the service would be inaugurated before the end of the month over the route originally contemplated.—Reuter.

EX-MAHARANEE OF NABHA

ADVISED NOT TO JOIN HER HUSBAND.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Thirtle Earl Winterton said that there was no legal ban on ex-Maharanee of Nabha joining her husband but he thought that she had advice from various quarters with regard to inadvisability of doing so.—Reuter.

LONDON--INDIA AIR SERVICE

TIMINGS AND SCHEDULE OF FEES.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The Post office announces that the London -India airservice commencing from 30th March will be available for all classes of postal packets except parcels. Air fees will be in addition to the ordinary postage, as follows:

Egypt and Palestine 2-1 2 pence per halfounce.

Iraq four and half pence per half ounce.

India six pence per half ounce.

The times of transit, it is expected, will be as follows: Alexandria four days; Gaza four and a half days; Baghdad five and a half; Basra six; Karachi seven and a half; and Bombay 10 and a half.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 26/3/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.826 inches (.078 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.001.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.1

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.3 degrees (3.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.9 degrees (3.2 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 181 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0

An earthquoke shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1700 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Coloba Observatory at 9hr. 22 mits. yesterday (I.S.T.).

"PROPER AND COMMENDABLE"

—:o:—

American Cutter Sinks British Rum-runner

COASTGUARD'S REPORT ON "I'M ALONE" INCIDENT

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The State Department, Washington, has promised to furnish the British Ambassador as speedily as possible with detailed information regarding the sinking of "I'm Alone".

It is felt in authoritative quarters in London that while comment on the position would be inopportune until the Ambassador's report is received, if facts are as reported the case certainly appears to call for further investigation on the part of the British Government.—Reuter.

ACTION JUSTIFIED

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Washington.—Mr. Mellon has received the report of the coastguards on the sinking of "I'm Alone" and declares that "coastguard seems to have been within law and justified in what it has done".—Reuter.

FULL REPORT POSTED

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Washington.—The British Consulate in New Orleans has posted to the Embassy a full report on "I'm Alone" incident. Mr. Kellogg is awaiting report from the Treasury. It is stated that it has not yet been established whether the schooner was within the prescribed hours run from the coast when it was hailed.—Reuter.

RANDAL HIT BELOW HIP

LONDON, Mar. 25.

New Orleans.—The bullet hit Capt. Randal below the hip and leg has been partly paralysed. The issue largely revolves on the question of "I'm Alone's" position when the vessel was first sighted. The Coastguard declare that she was within twelve mile limit. Capt. Randall and his crew are equally emphatic that they were two or three miles outside the limit.—Reuter.

CANADA INVOLVED

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Ottawa.—The Canadian Government is involved in the sinking of "I'm Alone" which is of Canadian Registry. Capt. Randal was an officer in the British naval reserve in maritime and won D.S.C. and Croix de Guerre with two palms.—Reuter.

FRENCH CITIZEN DROWNED

LONDON, Mar. 25.

New York.—It has been established that the seaman who was drowned when "I'm Alone" was sunk was a French citizen Leon Maingay. The British and French Consuls are discussing position.—Reuter.

RUM RUNNER SUNK

—:o:—

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S MOVE

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Washington.—In view of the call paid by Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador, on the State Department yesterday in connection with the sinking of the British rum-running schooner "I'm Alone" by the gunfire of the coastguard cutter "Dexter" off the coast of Louisiana, officials of the Department take a serious view of the situation and have asked the Treasury Department to obtain a statement of facts from the Coast Guard Service. A Negro seaman of "Imalone" was killed by gunfire and the crew landed at New Orleans managed.

Coast Guard Headquarters have received the report from Captain Gamble, Commanding Coastguard Forces in the Gulf of Mexico, stating that after the investigation he regarded the action of "Dexter" as "proper and commendable".

Captain John Randall, Master of "Imalone", who is a Canadian, declares that he refused to surrender because he was outside American jurisdiction. Hundred shots were fired and his vessel sank in five minutes. The crew jumped into water and were picked up by American cutters. The Negro seaman who was killed was a naturalised British citizen.—Reuter.

SCATHING PRESS CRITICISM.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 25.

New York.—In a scathing leader on "I'm Alone" incident, the evening paper "Telegram" says that the United States is now in the midst of a dangerous armament race with Britain largely owing to the issue of freedom of the seas. "Yet we have been the first to violet that principle which from the beginning America has tried to make the cornerstone of international law. We do not own the seas yet and cannot dry them up under a Volstead Act."

The Evening Post which is in no way a prohibitionist paper, describes the incident as the most cowardly thing since the German submarine outrage.—Reuter Special.

"NAVA KAL" SEDITION CASE

Advocate-General's Opening Address.

PASSAGE OF ARMS BETWEEN WITNESS & DEFENCE COUNSEL

Amidst great public excitement, Mr. Justice Blackwell and Special Jury at High Court Sessions to-day commenced hearing of the case against Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Editor of the Marathi daily newspaper "Nawa-Kal", who is charged with sedition under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code in respect of an article headed "Bombay Riots and Bolshevik Bill" published in the paper's issue of 9th February.

The special jury consists of 3 Europeans, 3 Parsis, 2 Hindus and 1 Jew.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The Advocate-General, Sir Jamshedji B. Kanga, opening the prosecution case explained that the charge was of attempting to bring the Government into hatred, and even if the attempt failed, still the accused was liable to punishment. The truth of the objectionable statements made by the accused was also no excuse, if the probable effect of it was to bring the Government into hatred.

The Advocate-General then explained to the jury the circumstances under which the article came to be written. He pointed out that on 1st February, 1929, riots broke out in Bombay, on 4th February Home Member Mr. Crerar in the Assembly introduced the Public Safety Bill, and on 7th February the motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee was passed by a majority of 61 to 50, and on 9th February this article was written.

The Advocate-General then read out to the jury the official translation in English of the article in "Nawa-Kal" under the caption "Bombay Riots and Bolshie Bill."

INTERPRETATION OF ARTICLE.

According to the prosecution, the article stated that the Government were terribly afraid of the progress of Bolshevism in India, and, therefore, were anxious to strike at the root of the movement. Government, herefore, engineered the riots in Bombay on 1st February to get a protest for getting support for the Public Safety Bill. The paper alleged that Government misled members of the Assembly to believe that Bombay riots were due to Bolshevism, and thus got the majority for the Bill which was passed on 7th February. The paper alleged that the Government, the London "Times" and the "Daily Mail" of London had conspired to use the Bombay riots as a pretext for crushing Bolshevik or Communist movement in India.

The Advocate-General said the effect of this article was to bring the Government into contempt.

GIST OF THE ARTICLE.

Continuing the Advocate-General said that the gist of the article was that last year the Government failed to get the Pubic Safety Bill passed by the Assembly, and therefore they engineered the recent riots in Bombay, and attributed their origin to Bolshevik propaganda, so that they could get the support of the Assembly to pass the Bill this time.

His Lordship asked whether the translation of the articles of which copies were handed to the jury would be treated as accurate.

The Advocate-General repied that this being the official translation, must be accepted as accurate.

His Lordship: Is there any such probision in the Criminal Procedure Court?

The Advocate-General said there was no such legal provision.

Mr. Desai, defence counsel, sumbitted that so long as the criminal law was concerned, there was no law which made any translation final without cross-examination.

After some discussion the Judge ruled that the official translation made by the Oriental Translator's Department should be regarded as final, but any modification admitted by the translator in cross-examination should be accepted.

The Advocate-General then read out the official translation to the jury.

Prosecution witnesses were then called.

Inspector M. N. Desai of the Bombay C. I. D., examined by the Advocate-General, said he had lodged the complaint in the case. He had also searched the offices of the "Nawa-Kal" at Girgaum, and of the Shri Dattatraya Press in the same building. He had seized 46 copies of "Nawa-Kal" of 9th February, containing the article in question, and 21 copies of 12th February, among other things.

Further examined, witness said that the riots broke out on February 3 and lasted about a week. The C. I. D. knew nothing about the kidnapping scare till February 2, but they subsequently learnt that the scare was current among the school children for two or three days previously.

The Advocate-General wanted to put in the evidence the "Nawa-Kal" of February 12 (after the date of the article in question) which contained an article under the nom-de-plume of "Ferishta".

MR. DESAI'S OBJECTION.

Counsel Mr. Desai objected on the ground that what was written subsequent to the date of the article for which the accused was charged could not be relevant.

During the arguments that ensued, several authorities were quoted, including the Spratt case (30, Bom. L. R., 315) in which Mr. Justice Fawcett had ruled that it was not necessary to show any connection between the charge and a writing found in possession of the accused, and that it could be admissible to show the general trend of the accused's attitude and intention.

During further discussions Mr. B. J. Desai urged another argument against the article of February 12, viz., that it was written by a contributor who called himself "Ferishta", and that the accused could not be held responsible for it.

His Lordship ruled that the editor, printer and publisher were responsible for whatever appeared in the paper, unless it was shown that it was published without their knowledge. The article of February 12 was therefore held to be admissible.

The Advocate-General then read a translation of the article of February 12 which was headed "Killing 3 birds with one stone". The article stated that the Bombay riots had killed 3 birds with one stone, i.e. achieved three objects at once. The first was that by creating the riots, Government destroyed the goodwill and sympathy of the Bombay people towards King Amanullah because the Pathans were regarded as enemies during the disturbances. The other two objects achieved by Government through the riots were to get support in the Assembly for the Bolshie Bill—"the Spratt Bradley, Horniman Bill"—and for the Trade Disputes Bill—"Jawaharlal, Dange, Nimbkar Bill".

INSPECTOR DESAI CROSS-EXAMINED.

Inspector Desai was then cross-examined by the defence counsel Mr. Desai.

Counsel produced a copy of the "Times of India" of February 6, and asked whether he had seen the editorial article in it.

The prosecution having objected, Mr. Desai saubmitted that the editorial article in the "Times" was the origin of the article in the "Nawa-Kal" which was really a reply to it.

The Advocate-General in support of his objection submitted that what the "Times" or somebody else said, made no difference to the guilt of the accused.

The point was then left to be argued on Wednesday.

The next witness was Mr. Solomon Ezekiel, senior officer in the Oriental Translator's Department. He said that he had translated the "Nawa-Kal" articles and the translations were approved by the Oriental Translator.

Witness was then put to a searching cross-examination by defence counsel Mr Desai who sought to bring out that the witness's translation of some expressions or phrases was incorrect, but witness, for the most part, stuck to his ground, and at times he gave sharp retorts to counsel. Mr. Justice Blackwell therefore sternly asked him not to argue with counsel but to give straight answers to questions.

Further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday.

MOVING TOWER AT KARACHI.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. James Hudson Earl Winterton said that it was expected that the mooring tower at Karachi would be cospleted in summer. He understood that threequarters of the other necessary ground equipment had already been completed and the remainder would be ready about first August.

Earl Winterton also stated that the composition of Indian delegation to the forthcoming International Labour Conference had not yet been settled finally but he hoped that the announcement would be made shortly.—Reuter.

LEPERS IN INDIA.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Replying to Sir Robert Thomas in the Commons Earl Winterton said that probably the number of lepers in India considerably exceeded 102,000 returned at the Census of 1921 which was the latest official figure available. Information was not available regarding the number of treatment centres now open in India.—Reuter Special.

ABOLISH VICE AREAS.

Bombay Ladies' Deputation to Governor.

REDEMPTION OF GOVT.'S PROMISE DEMANDED

A deputation of Bombay Presidency Women's Council waited on His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Friday last. The deputation which was led by Lady Dorab Tata, submitted a petition supporting the manifesto of the Vigilance Associations manifesto urging the abolition of the vice areas in the City. In presenting the application Lady Tata said:—

We come before you to-day to present to you this manifesto, urging upon Government the necessity of taking immediate steps towards the abolition of vice areas in the City of Bombay. We come before you as members of a deputation sent by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council which includes 27 affiliated Societies and is the leading women's organisation in this City we come as citizens prompted by the sense of our civic responsibilities, but chiefly we come as women impelled by duty on behalf of our sisters in distress, who lie bound and fettered by a vicious system in the veriest depths of moral slavery.

NO NEW DEMAND.

This manifesto makes no new demand on Government it calls for the redemption of a promise. In 1923 at the time of the passage of the Prostitution Act, an undertaking was given by the Hon'ble the Home Member that its salient defect—the retention of vice areas—would be speedily remedied by the passage of amending legislation for the penalisation of brothel keeping. Five years have now elapsed and the signatories of this manifesto demand the fulfilment of that official undertaking.

INIQUITOUS CONDITIONS.

Secondly we would bring Your Excellency's notice the iniquitous conditions sanctioned in this City. According to the Census Report of 1921 no less than 885 houses of ill fame existed and according to the figures of the Hon'ble Home Member in 1928—at least 680 exist to day. Segregated areas work for the moral degradation of the City as a whole. Prostitution is thereby accepted a necessary evil and male incontinence directly encouraged. The so-called segregated areas of Bombay plant this evil in her very midst. Schools and libraries, places of worship and public recreation grounds stand interspersed with brothels whilst tramcars ply their route between houses of ill fame. The moral tone of the City is being thereby contaminated and the retention of vice areas, like festering sores, is undermining its moral health.

THE OPEN MARKET.

Thirdly it has to be remembered that vice areas stimulate traffic in women and girls for the profit of third parties. They constitute an open market. The goods required are human bodies. The traffickers are brothel-keepers, pimps and procurers. This traffic is stimulated by the open market and immoral traffic is encouraged by the vice area. The importation of up-country victims is widely carried on. The Census of 1921 revealed the fact that 82 per cent. of women in Bombay brothels are up-country denizens The vice area exists; the trafficker and his agents carry on their clandestine work. Some victims come willingly but in ignorance of the horrors of the future. Others who are unwilling victims arrive, sometimes duped by false promises of work, occasionally drugged and often directly kidnapped and generally beaten and starved into submission. As a business enterprise profits accrue—but the profiteer is the trafficker and not the victim. Importation of upcountry women will only cease when the markets of ill fame are shut down by Government.

PRACTICAL PROPOSALS.

Fourthly we would refer Your Excellency to the practical proposals, outlined in the manifesto, for the closing down of brothels within three year time limit. Such an interval allows for the deportation of foreign women and the repatriation of up-country girls, whereby, according to the Census figures, only 15 per cent. of Bombay victims remain to be rehabilitated We have not come as mere visionary idealists. We realise the magnitude of the problem and we herewith present not only practical proposals of reform but offers of direct co-operation in the rescue work to be entailed. Further delay will serve but to intensify the problem: therefore an immediate declaration by Government is required whereby brothel keeping by man or woman will be prohibited and a time limit prescribed on the above lines.

SHAMEFUL DEGRADATION.

Fifthly we would point out that Bombay learnt in the past the costly failure of a system of regulation, that she is learning to-day the shameful degradation of a system of tolerated segregation and that it is full time for her to profit from her own experience and from that of countries in the West and to adopt in the place of regulation or toleration that of abolition. The report of a Body of Experts appointed by the League of Nations stated in 1928 that in those countries pursuing the policies of regulation or toleration, street order was at its worst and the incidence of disease at its height. This is true of Bombay to-day. The appalling condition which cause amongst other evils the spread of venereal diseases in this City are a great menace to the whole population and require immediate legislation for their removal. Both from the physical and the moral standpoint prompt action on the part of Government is imperative.

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

Lastly we appeal to you, as women and as citizens, to give this grave matter your most earnest consideration. The beauty of this City is marred by the retention of vice areas: its moral and physical health is undermined and its reputation in the eyes of the world lowered Public opinion has materialised. It demands reform. Hitherto Government has turned but a deaf ear to resolutions passed at public meetings. The manifesto, however, before Your Excellency, is the accredited opinion of thoughtful citizens who demand that the pledge of 1923 be immediately redeemed by Government and that Bombay be rendered in every way a cleaner and a healthier city.

We thank Your Excellency for granting us this interview and venture to hope that we may have the satisfaction of hearing soon that Government have taken the necessary action in this matter.

BRAAMFONTEIN CASE JUDGMENT.

Colour Bar Against Occupation of Premises

The following is the full text of the now famous Braamfontein case judgment as a result of which hundreds of licensing applications of Indians have been held up by the Johannesburg Town Council. The judgment was delivered in the Witwatersrand Local Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa on Tuesday, 11th December, 1928, in the matter of the application of Franz Koltsch applicant versus Max Pietsch 1rst respondent, and B.B. Dabhelia, second respondent:—

In delivering judgment Mr. Justice Greenberg said:—

This is an application by the registered owner of Stand No. 2494, Braamfontein, against the first respondent, who owns the adjoining stand, and the second respondent who as the tenant of the first respondent occupies his stand. The first respondent acquired the ownership of his stand some six months ago, and when he bought it the second respondent, who is an Indian, was already in occupation, presumably under contract with the former owner, which occupation has continued until the present day. The title deeds of the property of the first respondent for bid him to allow an Indian to occupy the premises, and the applicant bases his claim in the present petition on that provision and on the rights which such provision gives him in the circumstances. He asks for an order against the first respondent restraining h'm from allowing a coloured person to occupy the premises, and against the second respondent he asks for an order directing him to vacate the stand forthwith. Neither of the respondents offers resistance to this application. The first respondent says that immediately on receipt of the application (which was the first notification he had of the applicant's complaint) he gave notice to the second respondent to leave the premises at the end of the month following the month in which he got notice, and the second respondent is prepared to leave then. And the first respondent says that had he received notification in any other form he would immediately have taken the same steps to eject the second respondent, without the need for the applicant to go to the expense of this lengthy petition. He says that he did not know that he was committing a breach of his title, and although he ought to have made himself acquainted with the terms of his title deed, there is the fact that he found the respondent in occupation and that, according to the affidavits attached to the petition in the neighbourhood other Indians are in occupation of ground which, I understand, is held under similar conditions Mr. Blaiberg for the applicant, on the question of costs (which is the only issue before me) contends that the applicant had a right immediately to have the law enforced and to have the condition of the title observed. I omitted to mention that the respondent's conduct is not only a breach of the title deed but also a breach of Section 130 (1) Act 35 of 1908. And it is argued on the applicant's behalf that he was 'in mora' and that there was no need to give him notice. In certain classes of cases, such as action on promissory notes, where the amount is payable on due date, it is well established that a previous demand is not necessary and that immediately the debtor is "in mora" the creditor is entitled to institute proceedings. But I do not think that this rule deprives the Court of the discretion that it has on the question of costs in every case, and I think the principle which must be observed is that if costs are unreasonable incurred the person who incurred those costs is not entitled to an order that someone else should pay them. So the question that I have to ask myself is whether the costs were unreasonable incurred in the present case. Probably in such cases as promissory notes the Court will not hold that the institution of proceedings immediatelly is unreasonable, because that is a well-established procedure, but the present is an unusual form of complaint, and it seems to me that the applicant acted exceedingly unreasonably. The second respondent has been in occupation for some considerable time, and the first respondent has been the owner for some 5 or 6 months; now if the applicant wanted relief in the form that he has asked for it now, I can see no reason why he did not send some form of notification before instituting proceedings, and Mr. Blackeway is unable to offer any reason why he did not. He may not be compelled to do so, but even though he is not compelled to do so, I still have a discretion to decide whether he acted reasonably, and I have no hesitation in saying that his conduct was grossly unreasonable. Not only do I think he ought to have sent some form of notification, other than of legal proceedings, but the form that his demand took is in line with the rest of his conduct. A lengthy petition is filed, with corroborating affidavits by four other persons. It is true that if the matter was contested, that corroboration might be necessary, but the applicant could have found out whether there was any prospect of its being contested. It seems to be that he need not have incurred these, costs, and that the proper order to make is that the relief he asks or should be granted, but that each party should pay his own cost. I do not understand that there is any objection taken to the point that the second respondent is only leaving by the end of the present month. The petition will therefore be granted in the terms asked for, but the second respondent will have time until the end of this month to leave the premises; no order as to costs.

Note.—Section 130 (1) of Act 35 of 1908 known as the Transvaal Gold Law referred to in the above judgment reads as follows:—

"Save as is provided in Section twenty-four no right may be acquired under this Act by a coloured person; and the holder of a right acquired under Law 15 of 1898 or a prior law under this Act shall not transfer, or sub-let, or permit to be transferred or sub-let, any portion of such right to a coloured percon, nor permit any coloured person, other than his "bona fide" servant) to reside on or occupy ground held under such right."

BABY WEEK EXHIBITION.

OPENED BY GOVERNOR

H. E. the Governor of Bombay declared open the Sixth Exhibition of the National Baby and Health Week on Tuesday evening in the Victoria Gardens. Quite a number of stalls are exhibited. Lady Jehangir (Jr.) in requesting the Governor to declare open the Baby Week gave its history since 1923. The Governor in declaring it open spoke on its usefulness and its widened scope, which enabled children to grow up into strong and useful citizens. Lady Sykes distributed prizes.

(A fuller report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's issue.).

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE TO MEET

AFGHAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY MISSION

PESHAWAR, Mar. 25.

A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee had been arranged to be held here during the Easter Holidays. The Peshawar Khilafat Committee have summoned their workers from all over the Province to a meeting to concert measures to form a provincial Khilafat Committee The Afghan Red Crescent Society has also invited the Frontier Muslims to their meeting to be held here on March 31st to take measures for organisation and development of their mission.—Free Press.

ALLEGED ATTACKS ON MOSQUE BY ROWDIES.

TRUSTEE'S APPLICATION FOR INQUIRY

An application was presented before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday on behalf of Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar, Managing Trustee of the Maulvi Khairuddin's Mosque, Parel, praying that the Court may be pleased to direct the Police Commissioner to make a thorough inquiry under Section 202 of the C. P. C. regarding the attack made on the mosque by rowdies during the recent riots.

The applicant submitted that damage to the extent of Rs. 600 was done to the mosque during the riots and it was still believed that there were "bad characters" near the mosque.

His Worship referred the complaint to the Police Commissioner for report.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN MAHATMAS TRIAL.

Continued from page 7.

what would they do. There must be a case to settle it.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Sen Gupta on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Kiransankar Ray and three others, said the police officers actuated by political motive might launch a prosecution of this kind, but it was not certainly open to the Public Prosecutor to superficially argue and say all streets meant squares. The Oxford Dictionary, he said, had given 20 meanings of the word 'square' signifying formation of anything including an army house in a rectangular size. Street, in the sense it was used here in this Act, should have two attributes, one, the right of the public to have access to and two, primarily and principally used as passage having some sort of traffic pedestrian or vehicular. Judged by this standard the Shradhanand Park was not a place for traffic but for recreation. Further where were many streets in Calcutta known as Dalhousie Square, St. James Square etc. There it meant, having regard to the scope of the Act, that squares as used in the Act did not mean gardens. This Act was further borrowed word for word from the English Act and what about the Court which is included in this Act.

The Magistrate replied if anybody burnt foreign cloth here, he would prosecute him under this Act.

Mr. Sen Gupta replied that the Court did not mean High Court or this court, but any place having rectangular size where there was traffic prodestrian or vehicular.

A 'MALAFIDE' PROSECUTION.

Proceeding the counsel said "I say this is "mala-fide' prosecution. Its motive was political—a motive not tolerated by courts of justice. If this is the abuse of process of the Law, I ask your Honour to say so in your judgment. Why do the police object to stop burning of foreign clothes which had been burnt in this every Park since 1921 and not to protect the people from the danger of fire. We would'nt come to you to test its legality, but because the motive was political we are entitled to a finding. The fact was Earl Winterton said in the House of Commons that steps were being taken, but did not disclose what they were and withing ten days this prosecution was launched. What did it singnify except that the motive behind it was political. If you have no doubt this was a political case I would invite you to say so.

The Magistrate replied that he was concerned with the question whether the right was vested in the Police Commissioner and whether his order was legal or not. The counsel reiterated that the provisions of the Act were being prostituted because the motive behind it was political. I submit that no man with ordinary common sense and usual temperament would bring a complaint of this kind and further whether this was the first time the Act was being used. Having regard to the previous history and facts of this case I submit it as a political motive and the Court should not tolerate it. The Court might also take judicial notice of the fact that throughout 1921-22 bonfire of foreign cloths had taken place in this very park and no exception was taken."

The Magistrate said he would pass orders to-morrow.

Mr. Sen Gupta asked whether Mahatma Gandhi might go away to-night and the Court replied in the affirmative.

A huge crowd followed Mahatmaji as he went out cheering him all the way.—Free Press.

JUDGMENT RESERVED

The trial of Mahatma Gandhi concluded at 20 minutes past noon to-day, and orders were reserved by the Chief Presidency Magistrate till to-morrow.

The Mahatma left the Court five minutes later, accompanied by Srijut Subash Chandra Bose, amidst the deafening cheers of the crowd.—Free Press.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR DELHI.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

Mr. Gandhi accompanied by Pandit Jawharlal Nehru and Babu Rajendra Prasad, left for Delhi this afternoon to attend a meeting of the Congress Working Committee.—A. P.

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EXPRELLED FROM BALUCHISTAN.

PREDENT AND SECRETARY, AFGHAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

JACOBABAD, March 26.

The train which arrived here this morning brought Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, and Mian Jaffarshah Kakakhan the President and Assistant Secretary respectively of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, Peshawar. They were on arrival met by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Police at the Sibi Railway station. They were entertained by the Political Agent with whom they spent the whole day. But in the evening they were served with a Notice and were asked to leave Baluchistan; but they refused to do so. So they were expelled from Baluchistan ordering them to depart by the evening train, under Police escort.

The notice served on them by the Chief Commissioner reads asunder:

"Whereas there are reasonable grounds for believing that you have acted, are acting or are about to act in a manner prejudicial to the peace and good Government of Baluchistan, you are hereby directed under Section 3 of Regulation 4 of 1928 to remove yourself from Baluchistan forthwith by the first Passenger train leaving Sibi after your arrival and not to return thereto."

The wording of the Notice shows that they have been expelled for ever; but they have decided to attempt again to enter Baluchistan on their way to Kandhar in connection with the Medical deputation.—Free Press.

BAN ON FRONTIER ULEMAS

RIGHT TO ENTER AFGHANISTAN

PESHAWAR, Mar. 25.

A meeting of some prominent Ulemas of the Northwest Frontier was held to-day in the Qasi Maiikhans' Mosque, Peshawar City and resolutions were passed declaring that it was the religious duty of the Ulema to have a discussion with the Ulema of Jalalabad province on the question whether or not Ghazi Amanullah Khan was a Kafir and also on the present troubles in Afghanistan, and demanding the holding of a public meeting of the Ulemas of the Province at Peshawar on 6th April to declare the Government's refusal to grant passports to the Ulemas amounted to religious interference. It was also resolved that if the Government did not accede to the request for passports by a certain date to be fixed at the meeting on the 6th April the Ulema would be at liberty to enter Afghanistan by whatever way and means they liked.—Free Press.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.

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GOOD NEWS FOR PARSI PATIENTS

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who it will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapeutist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically.) It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURYWALA'S OWN and QUITE UNIQUE.

Those who enclose stamps worth four annas will receive a Gujarati or English pamphlet. Write to Dr. TREASURYWALA, Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Bombay.

A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment is the fact that among a large number of patients—who are cured—are medical men and their relatives, who are recommending others to avail themselves of this unique treatment without operation.

For further information kindly see Doctor personally as owing to pressure of work, correspondence is impracticable.

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The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

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Beware of imitations and substitutes.

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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists*, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

Thomas Wilkinson

"DESHBANDHU" EDITOR PLEADS NOT GUILTY

DIDN'T AROUSE COMMUNAL HATRED

SURAT, Mar. 24.

The prosecution evidence in the case against Mr. K. C. Gandhi, editor of the local daily "Deshabandhu" on charge of exciting communal feelings having been concluded the accused's statement was recorded by the special magistrate Mr. E. G. Taylor.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated that he did not publish the articles with he intention of promoting feelings of enmity and hatred between the two communities but that he thought it his duty as a journalist to publish the letter signed 'Gazi Mussalmans' in order to give timely warning to the authorities concerned and to the Hindus that in the face of such threatening danger it would be advisable not to take out the Ganpati processions.

With regard to the publication of the objectionable speech of Dr. Raeji, the accused stated that he had published it as news of public importance.

The accused denied that the unfortunate events of the 28th and 29th September had in any way been either direct or indirect result of his publishing of the writings in question.—A. P.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL'S PROGRAMME

HUBLI, Mar. 23.

The General Secretary of the Hindustan Seva Dal writes in a communication to the Free Press:—

The annual Conference of the Hindustani Seva Dal held at Calcutta on December 30th 1928 resolved that the Flag salutation programme should be observed at least once a month on the last Sunday of every month at 8 a.m. and Vandemataram should be sung by the participators in the function.

Accordingly two monthly functions have till now been observed in the country. The first function on 27-1-1929 was observed at 50 places and the second function at 62. Of the latter function which took place on 24-2-1929 we have received reports from 13 out of 21 Congress provinces. But in a vast country like India we should be able to organise this function at hundreds—nay, thousands—of places in every province. Then only will it become the real National Flag Day.

We trust that the ensuing function at 8 a.m. on Sunday 31-3-1929 will be observed at almost every place of any importance in India. Members of the Dal even if they be in the remotest villages should organise the function and urge the Congress and the Youth League members and all the Nationalist public of the place to help to make the function an increasingly successful one. Reports should be immediately sent to the provincial or All-India Dal Headquarters."—Free Press.

A CHILDREN'S PARADISE OF TOYS

(Continued from page 6.)

toys for export that can be found in Germany are always on view. We refer to the showrooms owned by the firm of John Hess, located in Neuerwall, one of principal business thoroughfares of Humburg, a road that leads straight on to the Alster Basin and to the Jungferstieg. These showrooms are accommodated in an old patrician building and contain such an abundance of toys that it requires days to become acquainted with all of them. A comfortable staircase leads from the spacious entrance of the building to the offices on the first floor.

It is these showrooms which we now intend to inspect. Visitors to Hamburg may always rely on being welcomed there in their own language, and so we are hardly surprised at finding that the showrooms of Mr. John Hess are no exception to the rule. Our guides, however, are not only well acquainted with our language but also with the requirements of our own market and of the kind of toys for which the demand is especially keen. We are taken from one large showroom to another, past innumerable rows of showcases, shelves and exhibits of toys, and are afforded a splendid opportunity of studying the entire toy production not only of Germany, but also of Austria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and other adjoining countries. The toys on view are of the most recent patterns and their number ranges from the cheapest to the most expensive ones, but there is one thing common to all, i.e., their superior quality and workmanship. The assortment is always kept up-to-date, and new toys are added as soon as they are brought out. Many of them are, indeed, exhibited on these premises before they find their way to the samples fairs. The owners of the establishment have made it their aim to eliminate all those defects which are necessarily inherent in the organisation of every big samples fair and to collect in their showrooms all those articles turned out by the modern toy-making industry that are suitable for the purposes of buyers from abroad, more especially from the overseas countries.

RICH VARIETY.

It is impossible in this context to give a complete account of all the toys with which our visit makes us acquainted, so that it must suffice to briefly enumerate the most important categories. These include: comprehensive assortments of doll's houses, doll's kitchens, stables, garages, automobiles (these latter ranging in size up to that of small taxicabs), lead and tin soldiers, uniforms, arms, rocking horses, toy animals of every kind and shape, policemen's and firemen's equipment, puppet shows, perambulators, indoor games, wooden and stone building blocks, requisites for outdoor games, moulds for sand-casting, musical toys, noise-producing instruments, balls for all sorts of games, tool boxes, mechanical toys, such as toy railways, steamships, submarines, aeroplanes, Zeppelins, etc., steam engines, games to sharpen the intelligence, requisite for tennis and similar outdoor games, sets of chessmen, and a wide variety of other delectable objects, capable of satisfying all demands. The prices charge for them are such as to suit all purses, and the makers of them are well-known firms domicilied at Nuremberg, in Württemberg, Thuringia, the Erzgebirge, Switzerland, Vienna, and elsewhere.

Truly, our visit has given us a glimpse of a veritable children's paradise of toys; and if we are buyers, we feel that those showrooms contain indeed everything that is likely to be of interest to our own home markets. Orders may be given on the premises without any misgivings as to any possible hitches in the delivery of the good ordered, and expert advice on every question relating to markets is at the disposal of all who care to ask for it. By way of of recapitulating our impressions we may state that these showrooms are in every way a subst itute for samples fairs, and that they are superior to them in the following respects: the uniform character of all the arrangements, the prolonged experience on which the owners are able to draw, and the fact that a visit to them, instead of being restricted to a certain season, may be made any day and at any hour.

THIRTY YEARS REPUTATION

AND WHY.

For thirty years the standard remedy for the manifold ailments arising from poverty of blood has been Iron Jelloids, because poverty of blood means a shortage of Iron in the blood, and there has never been any other preparation which contains Iron in a form so readily absorbed by the blood; nothing else can fill the deficiency quite so well as Iron Jelloids and that is why it is still the standard after thirty years.

In tropical climates particularly poverty of the blood is a very common condition, and if you wish to avoid all the ills it carries with it you can easily do so by taking an occasional course of Iron Jelloids. In four kinds, No. 1 for children, No. 2 for adults, No. 2a special for men and No. 3 extra strong. Any chemist can supply them.

(2) (Advt.)

VICTORY FOR PROHIBITION

LOCAL OPTION IN TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, Mar. 25.

"Dry" movement in Travancore State has scored a victory in the Local Option issue which was tried at Changanacherry recently. In response to the repeated demands from the public Government decided to start local option within the municipality of Changanacherry provided 75 per cent of the voters voted for it. The President of the municipality was asked to arrange for the recording of votes on the issues. The poll was conducted on Friday last in the presence of the First Class Magistrate Assistant Excise Commssioner and Police Officers. The temperance workers had a vigorous campaign in the meanwhile. The result of the poll showed that only a negligible minority recorded their votes against the issue.—Free Press.

SOCIAL CONFERENCE OF "DEPRESSED" CLASSES

BELGAUM, Mar. 24.

The first session of the Social Conference of the Depressed Classes of the Belgaum District was held here yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Shivtarkar of Bombay.

The Conference was attended by a fairly large number of members of the "depressed" classes and by Dr. Ambedkar M.L.C., Dr. Solanke M.L.C., of Bombay and all other members of the "untouchable" class and Criminal Tribe Inquiry Committee come here for its work.

Mr. D. R. Ingle, the energetic Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the guests in suitable terms.

Mr. Shivtarkar spoke on present state of the "depressed" classes, their social difficulties, how they should be educated and the means to be adopted to better their condition.

Resolutions embodying the same were adopted by the Conference.

The "Untouchable" class and Aboriginal Tribe Inquiry Committee appointed by the Bombay Government held its sitting yesterday and to-day in the Sardars High School here under the chairmanship of Mr. P. R. Chikodi M.L.C., of Belgaum. It prepared an exhaustive questionnaire to collect the information of financial condition of the "untouchables" and aboriginal tribes and appointed a sub-committee for each division of the work.—A. P.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS
"A Blessing to Humanity"

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

At the first sign of Sore Throat take FORMAMINT

By taking a Formamint tablet every hour, you *keep* your throat disinfected all day long. That's why Formamint is so much better than casual gargling. Formamint destroys the disease germs in your mouth and throat—thus curing the Sore Throat and at the same time protecting you against infectious diseases, such as Diphtheria, Influenza, Tonsillitis, etc.

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

To Whiten Teeth

Free Them of Dingy Film

And thus protect them against many serious tooth and gum disorders

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

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Cataract

Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.

S. Sherwan, Sallabhanga, (Faridpur.)

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"Greatest Discovery in Medical Science" Incurables cured. Our Treatment by Post is a grand Success. Literature Free. Thousands cured of Hysteria, Insanity, Diabetes, Paralysis, Piles, Asthma, Eczema, Leucorrhœa, Venereal Diseases, etc.
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COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

AND

DOCUMENT of DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125/-. Weekly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 10/-. Monthly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 30/-.
WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.
Special accommodation for Ladies.
(KALBADEVI ROAD,) Opp. Grain Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor BOMBAY No. 2.
N. B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get his forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

DON'T FEAR!

SCORPION STINGS.

It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postage.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASH KAVIRAJ,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

VIROL
the food for
GROWTH

Growing children need Virol. It builds stamina and enriches the blood. For Virol is a scientifically *balanced* food containing just those food elements which are necessary to healthy growth and development. And it is so digestible that even delicate and invalid children can absorb it and grow strong.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol has proved itself over and over again in extreme cases, but *all* children of school age are passing through the critical period of their lives. They need Virol now because Virol builds not merely health for a day but health for good.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

BRASS NAME PLATES.

T. PRAGJI & Co
SHARE BROKERS

These plates are made of ½ inch and 1½ inch **Embossed Brass Letters** arranged in highly polished brass frames.

½ inch Letter Name Plate at Re. 0-3-0 a letter with frame
1½ inch Letter Name Plate at Re. 0-7-0 a letter with frame
BRASS IN-OUT plates at Rs. 1-4-0 each.

Dealers wanted:
THE FAVOURITE NAME PLATE CO.,
9-13, Hammam Street, Fort, BOMBAY

THE
Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited.
(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to:—
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

"SIN AGAINST HOLY GHOST."

English Literary Celebrities on Advertising

LONDON, Mar. 7.
(By Mail.)

It was a Prime Minister of England who cynically summed up the political morality of his day in his remark that every man had his price. More than a century later a big business in the shape of Messrs. Harrods Limited presumed to apply that principle to existing writers of English prose. They obviously thought that handsome payment should find three such distinguished writers as Bernard Shaw, Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Arnold Bennet who would be as ready to write their advertisement as they were ready to reel off plays and novels for the reading public.

THE THREE SPURN INVITATION.

All the three writers who had been approached independently of each other have spurned aside the invitation of the big departmental store in characteristic language, writes the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India.

Mr. Arnold Bennet wrote to tell them: "As a writer I have always been keenly interested in the very impressive phenomenon of the big departmental store regarded either as a picturesque spectacle, or as a living organism, or as a sociological portent. I am all in favour of the departmental store. I agree with you that you ought to be able to enlist the help of whatever writers seem to you to be adequately equipped for the task you would set. I should like, of course, under proper conditions, to accept your proposal: and I see no possible reason against my acceptance, except one."

BOGEY OF PUBLIC OPINION.

And then goes on Mr. Bennet in those blind accents of his: "the reason is public opinion in Britain is not yet ripe to approve the employment of responsible imaginative writers to whom it has granted a reputation, in any scheme of publicity for a commercial concern. Personally I differ from public opinion in this matter; but the opinion exists and I will not flout it."

THE WRITER DEFINED.

Mr. Wells, after some good humoured beating about the bush, controverts the notion of Harrods that the writer is only a skilled professional, an artist. No, says Mr. Wells: "the writer wrongly or rightly, takes himself more seriously than that. In his heart he classes himself not with the artists but with the teachers and the priests and the prophets. That may be an old view, and it may be going out of fashion."

"WE LIVE ON SALE TO READERS."

If so what becomes of the fact that after all even these high-steeping prophets and priests consent to detail their wisdom by the month or the week, with serial rights and copyright thrown in, to sundry purveyors of literature in the periodical press and to publishers. Mr. Wells has his answer ready. "We believe, of our generation, deep in our foundations, that our only paymaster ought to be the reader. We live on sales to readers and we don't accept fees. There is, we feel, an implicit understanding between the writer and the reader to that effect. Publishers and newspapers may buy our work for considerable sums, but that is merely a speculative anticipation of the reader's tribute".

"SIN AGAINST THE HOLY GHOST."

But the greatest of them all, according to the point of view, is yet to come. Mr. Bernard Shaw, sparkling and scintillating, with his peculiar reasons for ordinary things, fell on the suggestion with his forceful irony and roundly described it as a sin against the Holy Ghost. Here is the letter, which you may like to read in extenso:

"There is nothing new in what you call the linking of forces between the commercial and literary world."

"Callisthenes is one of the best known authors of the day and the catalogues of Fortnum and Mason are treasured by collectors and are read by with delight, and with just that watering of the mouth that they are intended to provoke.

"FREE ORDERS."

"But long before these two triumphs of commercial literature were thought of, there was a secret alliance between the two forces. When I was a beginner those members of my profession who were journalists as well as writers of books were, I regret to say, unashamed and inveterate cadgers. They flourished their connection with the press not only in the theater box offices as an excuse for demanding free admissions (orders, they used to be called) but in hotels and shops as a reason for allowing them substantial discounts or even not charging them anything.

"PUFFS."

"I do not know which was the more amazing: the effrontery with which this blackmail was levied or the credulity with which it was submitted to. The consideration was called a puff: and editors were always on the watch to defeat the efforts of their contributors to slip them into the paper, though these same editors would pay their own hotel bills with puffs.

"When what was called "the new journalism" began with interviews then considered a startling and highly questionable innovation, the gentleman or lady who interviewed you admired the ornaments on your mantle-piece and remarked that the Countess of So and So, on being interviewed the week before, had very kindly presented the interviewer with some trifle or other (worth five pounds or so) and did not you think that was very nice of her? As to the lunches at the press views, at the picture galleries and the suppers on the stage at the Lyceum Theatre on first nights, they were so completely a matter of course that I doubt if they counted for as much in the subsequent press notices as they cost.

"All this puffery and cadging went on underground; and though my elders not only had no scruples about it, but actually insisted on it as an appendage of their literary dignity I could not bring myself to practise or to regard it otherwise than as corrupt and personally dishonourable."

"It was not through literature that it suddenly came to the surface and became a legitimate department of art. When Millais was at the height of his fame as a painter a very popular picture of his representing a nice little boy blowing bubbles, was bought by the firm of Pears, and used and reproduced as an advertisement. The Academy was shocked: but Millais took no notice; the advertisement had an enormous vogue: and advertising entered on its present phase, in which it is a matter of course for commercial firms to employ the best available artistic and literary talent to advertise their wares and services. There is no reason on earth why they should not and every reason why they should, now that the art of selling has so much more importance than the routine of production.

"But there are obvious limitations. Suppose for the sake of illustration that litigation arises between Harrods and Selfridges. Nobody would question the right of both litigants to engage the strongest bear they could get to plead their case. Nobody would question the propriety of the conduct of the most eminent barristers in accepting the briefs.

LIMITATIONS.

"But if the two great firms were to bid against one another for the favourable consideration of the judge, or to inform the jury that a certain verdict would be suitably rewarded the fat would be in the fire at once and the two litigants in gaol.

"Similarly, if I having had my first publicly performed play advertised by a poster designed by Aubray Beardsley (now much sought) were to offer the President of the Royal Academy two thousand guineas for a poster to advertise my next play, there would be nothing questionable either in the offer or its acceptance.

OFFER FOR A FLATTERING NOTICE.

"But if I were to intimate to, say Mr. St. John Ervine and Mr. Harris Deans that in the event of their notices of my play being sufficiently flattering to be usefully quoted as advertisements I should be prepared to buy the copyright from them for £500 a piece, then Heavens knows what would happen. Probably both gentlemen would refuse to notice my play at all, and would say why.

"Both gentlemen write in a judicial capacity. But so do all authors whose work is of sufficient weight and depth to have a formative effect on the public mind. For such an author to accept payment from a commercial enterprise for using his influence to induce the public to buy its wares would be to sin against the Holy Ghost.

"To propose such a transaction to Mr. H. G. Wells is like offering the Archbishop of Canterbury a handsome cheque for dropping a recommendation of somebody's soap or shoes into his next sermon, or sounding the Astronomer Royal as to the possibility of keeping the clock back for half an hour during a big sale, or on polling day at an election. Its acceptance would be the last depravity of corruption in literature.

"By all means let our commercial houses engage skilled but nameless scribes like Callisthenes to write their advertisements as such. But a writer who has been consecrated by Fame to the service of the public, and has thus become prophet as well as author, must take wages in another service."

AN ADVERTISEMENT WORTH HAVING.

But all this anger of the Celestials did not prevent the man at the Counter from having his way. For, in the issues of the "Daily Telegraph," in all the glory of a photograph and a facsimile of the writer's signature, these letters were published across a full page on March 4, 5 and 6. That was an advertisement worth having at any rate.—Free Press.

HEALTH IS SUCCESS
GUARD AGAINST INFECTION.

As a prophylactic against the most common ailments of our daily life, throat and lung troubles and nasal infection or in treatment, gargle with

MERCKOZONE

in the proportion of one tablespoon to a tumbler of water.

The well-known "Merck" brand of Hydrogen Peroxide, it has no equal for stability and purity and should be in every household.

Issued in patent bottles containing 4 oz., 10 oz., and 20 oz

Accept no Substitutes. | Your Chemist can Supply it.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)
CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

he Leading National Daily in South India with the latest Reliable news.

THE "HINDU"

It deals authoritatively with all matters of public interest. It is always impartial in presenting news and absolutely independent in views

Its columns are used regularly by the most discriminating advertisers among all wholesale and retail shops and stores.

MANUFACTURERS
Will not find
A BETTER MEDIUM than the "HINDU,"
to push the sales of their articles.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 27 1929

"THE WORLD CRISIS"

—:o:—

Sensational war secrets revealed by Winston Churchill

Reviewing Mr. Winston Churchill's new book "The World Crisis" Hugh Martin writes in "Daily News":—

As in the House of Commons so in literature the charm of Mr. Churchill lies in its transparency.

Mr. Churchill's fascinating histories are always the fascinating history of Mr. Churchill, and those who find a sting in this fifth and last volume of "The World Crisis" will feel at liberty to draw the sting by recalling that fact.

In this sense, perhaps the most controversial chapter is the second dramatically headed "Demos."

Mr. Lloyd George's position on the eve of the Peace Conference is under consideration, and we are told that Lord Oxford and Lord Northcliffe were in the running for appointment as peace delegates. These two personages both "had much to give or to withhold."

"Lord Northcliffe, armed, with the 'Times' in one hand and the ubiquitous 'Daily Mail' in the other, judged himself at least the equal of any political leader, and appeared prepared to assert his claims or resent their disregard with a directness scarcely open to a statesmaan. A general election was imminent and the wise and helpful behaviour of these great newspapers, obedient as they were to the orders of their proprietor, seemed to the Prime Minister a serious factor."

PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION.

The appointment of Lord Northcliffe as a principal peace delegate over the heads of Mr. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary and all the Prime Ministers of the British Empire was not, however, to be conceded. What, then, about Mr. Asquith?

Mr. Asquith, both the moment and after his fall from power, had steadily refused contemplate serving under or even with Mr. Lloyd George; and he and his friends had been accustomed to treat any suggestion of that kind as highly offensive. Nevertheless, in the weeks which immediately followed the victory, it was indicated that he would not be unwilling to join as the head of his party in the national making of a peace.

Such a development would in many ways have strengthened the Prime Minister's position. The peace negotiations must last for many months and the close co-operation between the Prime Minister and the Liberal leader could scarcely have failed to heal the breach between them. Mr. Asquith's own qualifications would also have been of inestimable service at the Conference.

On the other hand, his inclusion would still further have angered Lord Northcliffe. Weighing all these somewhat ill-assorted considerations, Mr. Lloyd George decided not to increase the size of the delegation beyond the limits already agreed upon with the other Powers.

PEACE—AND THE ELECTION

Mr. Churchill considers that from Mr. Lloyd George's own point of view the decision was a mistake. "But far above all personal anad political considerations the association of all parties in the peace treaty was an object of national importance, and no one was more fitted than Mr. Asquith to enrich the counsels of the Allies. We should," he observes, "have had a more august delegation, a better treaty and a more friendly atmosphere at home."

Throughout the book, however, Mr. Churchill is ready with kind and sensible excuses for this sort of failure.

Mr. Lloyd George, he pleads, "was armed with victory, complete, absolute, tremendous; victory beyond the dreams of the most ardent, the most resolute, the most exacting. The whole nation was ready to acclaim the pilot who weathered the storm.'

"Was it wonderful that that pilot should turn from aggrieved and resentful associates of former day who sorely awaited the hour of peace to call him to account, and from Conservatives with whom he had no real sympathy to the vast electorate who sought only to testify their gratitude by their votes?"

"To the election which followed," proceeds the Chancellor with disarming frankness "I was a consulted and consenting party. . . . I therefore swam with the stream. . . . But when the election came it woefully cheapened Britain."

HANG THE KAISER."

This was the "Hang the Kaiser" election and the account of it is on the whole too truthful not to be both mortifying and comical.

"The demand to hang the Kaiser," we are reminded, "found great favour with the Press, and was voiced by Ministers. It was first raised in official circles by Lord Curzon—a piquant conjunction to calling Wilde's description of fox-hunting: 'The inexpressible in pursuit of the unattainable.' But unquestionably it also arose spontaneously from the masses."

THE SETTLEMENT IN IRELAND.

Mr. Churchill's account of the Irish settlement comes as a relief, whatever view may be held of the events by which it was preceded. It closes with this generous tribute to the part ultimately played by Mr. Lloyd George:

The event was fatal to the Prime Minister. Within a year he had been driven from power. Many other causes, some at least of which could have been avoided, contributed to his fall; but the Irish Treaty and its circumstances were unforgivable by the most tenacious elements in the Conservative Party. Even among those who steadfastly supported it there were many who said: "It must needs be that offences come, but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh.

Yet in so far as Mr. Lloyd George can link his political misfortunes with this Irish story he may be content. In falling through Irish difficulties he may fall with Essex and with Strafford, with Pitt and with Gladstone; and with a line of sovereigns, and statesmen great or small, stretching across the English history books of 700 years. But Lloyd George falls with this weighty difference, that whereas all these others, however great their efforts and sacrifices, left behind them only a problem, he has achieved—must we not hope it?—a solution.

GRIFFITH AND COLLINS.

The ebb and flow of the Irish drama has never been better presented from the English viewpoint. Here is a masterly thumbnail sketch of the scene in Downing street on the night the Treaty was signed.

The Irishmen gulped down the ultimatum phlegmatically. Mr. Griffith said, speaking in his soft voice and with his modest manner, "I will give the answer of the Irish delegates at nine to-night, but Mr. Prime Minister, I personally will sign this agreement and will recommend it to my countrymen." "Do I understand, Mr. Griffith," said Mr. Lloyd George, "that though everyone else refuses you will nevertheless agree to sign?" "Yes, that is so, Mr. Prime Minister," replied this quiet little man of great heart and of great purpose.

Michael Collins rose looking as if he was going to shoot someone, preferably himself. In all my life I have never seen much passion and suffering in restraint.

BONAR LAW'S PASSION.

How feeling ran in England during later months, when Sir Henry Wilson had been murdered and Ireland was in the throes of civil war, is brilliantly suggested by this glimpse:

Later in the evening the Prime Minister and I met Mr. Bonar Law in the Looby. Although always holding himself in strict restraint he manifested an intense passion. As far as I can remember he said: "You have disarmed us to-day. If you act up to your words, well and good, but if not—" Here by an obvious effort he pulled himself up and walked away from us abruptly.

The mottoes set at the head of these Irish chapters are "Tout savoir, c'est tout comprendre" and "Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner." The dedication of the book is, "To all who hope."

LENIN.

Mr. Churchill's Russian picture gallery is dominated by his portrait of Lenin:

Implacable vengeance rising from a frozen pity in a tranquil, sensible, matter-of-fact good-humoured integument. His weapon logic; his mood opportunist. His sympathies cold and wide as the Arctic Ocean; his hatred tight as the hangman's roose. His purpose to save the world; his method to blow it up. Absolute principles but readiness to change them. Apt at once to kill or learn: dooms and afterthoughts; ruffianism and philanthropy. But a good husband; a gentle guest; happy, his biographers assure us, to wash up the dishes or dandle the baby; as mildly amused to stalk a capercailzie as to butcher an Emperor.

How great is the man who acknowledges his mistake! Back again to wash the dishes and give the child a sweetmeaat. Thence once more to the rescue of mankind. This time perhaps the shot will be better aimed. But after all what are men? If Imperialism has its cannon food should the Communist laboratory be denied the raw material for sociological experiments?

MUTINY OF BRITISH TROOPS.

Coming nearer home, there is an account which will be news to most people of what Mr. Churchill calls "a regular mutiny" of British troops at Calais in January, 1919, during the early stages of remobilisation.

Detachments of the Army Ordnance and Mechanical Transport—"the least disciplined part of the Army, which had seen least of the fighting and were most closely associated with po[illegible] Trade Unionism"—refused to "overcome, met the [illegible] tasks and induced a large number of the [illegible] soldiers to join them.

In 24 hours the ringleaders were at the head of about three or four thousand armed men and in complete possession of the town." Lord Haig placed General [illegible] in personal control of two fighting divisions recalled from the forward march.

The soldiers of these divisions were roused to indignation at the news that demobilisation was being obstructed by comrades of theirs who had in no wise borne the brunt of the fighting. By nightfall on the second day the disaffected soldiers were encircled by a ring of bayonets and machine-guns. At day-light a converging advance was made upon them. In front, officers unarmed, called upon them to return to duty: behind them, deadly overwhelming force was arrayed.

Thus confronted, most of the men drifted to the rear, but several hundreds stood their ground with obstinacy. A shocking explosion would have been precipitated by a single shot; but self-restraint and good feeling triumphed. The ringleaders were arrested, and the rest returned to their obedience without the shedding of a drop of blood.

WAR BLUNDERING.

The closing chapter is an astonishing speech of sustained decamtion.

"Carnage and cannonade! Fifteen million bayonets seeking the breasts of an equal number of faithful, valiant, pitiful, puzzled mortals!..... Purblindness to conditions already made bloodily plain among the kopjes of Natal and the millet fields of Manchuria! No generl in the world's history had the chance of Joffre. He had only to say, 'Let the attackers attack; let them learn that bullets kill men and that earth stops bullets.' Bloody defeats all along the line, eight marches to the rear; obvious complete miscalculation! Never a reproach, never a murmur, never a 'Nous almost in a night.

WHAT GERMANY ESCAPED.

So on through the four years till, to the [illegible] expert, the German lines crumbled almost [illegible] night.

Had the Germans retained the morale to make good their retreat to the Rhine, they would have been assaulted in the summer of 1919 with forces and by methods incomparably more prodigious than any yet employed. Thousands of aeroplanes would have shattered their cities. Scores of thousands of cannon would have blasted their front.

Arrangements were being made to carry simultaneously a quarter of a million men, together with all their requirements, continuously forward across country in mechanical vechicles moving ten or fifteen miles each day.

Poison gas of incredible malignity, against which only a secret mask (which the Germans could not obtain in time) was proof, would have stifled all resistance and paralysed all life on the hostile front subjected to attack.

THE PROSPECT.

This knowledge, Mr. Churchill reminds us, has been preserved. The campaign of 1919 was never fought, but its ideas go marching on. "In every army they are being explored, elaborated refined under the surface of peace and should war come again to the world it is not with the weapons and agencies prepared for 1919 that it will be fought but with developments and extensions of these, which will be incomparably more formidable and fatal."

"Death," he cries "stands at attention, obedient, expectant, ready to serve, ready to shear away the peoples en masse: ready, if called on, to pulverise, without hope of repair, what is left of civilisation. He awaits only the word of command. He awaits it from a frail, bewildered being, long his victim, now for one occasion only—his Master.

That is why the book is inscribed "To all who hope." It is as entertaining and provocative as anything Mr. Churchill has written.

"The World Crisis: The Aftermath." By the Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill, C.H., M.P. Price 30s. net. Thornton Butterworth.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar who was arrested on Monday and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday. He will be sent to Meerut under police escort to-day, (Wednesday).

Mrs. Dange who after her husband's arrest keeps the "Labour flag" flying. She is shortly visiting Delhi and Meerut to confer with National leaders and put up a defence on behalf of the accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case.

BERTRAND RUSSELL ON CHINA

—:o:—

Condemns powers in his new book

I often wonder if the conditions in China would not have been quite different had Bertrand Russell gone to China 100 years earlier. No western scholar not even expecting Dr. Legg who translated the Chinese classics and Dr. John Deway, who imparted to the Chinese students the value of scientific common sense known as Pragmatism—has succeeded in trying to penetrate into Chinese life and Chinese ideals as well as teachings so completely as the noted British thinker.

His sympathetic attitude and his willingness to learn the hidden wisdom of an alien civilization covered by the dust of centuries, have enabled him to appreciate Chinese life and derive many lessons from it. Mr. Russell regards the Chinese as totally different from all other races in respect of their attitude towards life. He often excepts China in making some condemnatory remarks about human nature in general—so highly does he think of the people of our neighbour to the West. Thus writes Mr. L. G. Masui in "The Japan Times."

"Except in China," the noted scholar says in the first chapter of his new book "Sceptical Essays" ((published in 1928) "a man is thought a poor creature unless he has strong opinions on such matters (politics and religion); people hate sceptics far more than they hate the passionate advocates of opinions hostile to their own. It is thought that the claims of practical life demand opinions on such questions, and that, if we became more rational, social existence would be impossible. I believe in the opposite of this, and will try to make it clear why I have this belief".

NATIONALISM CRITICIZED.

He makes another exception in favor of China in the same chapter in discussing the objectionable nature of nationalism. "I think it may be safely said," Mr. Russell goes on, "that any scientific historian writing now a history of the Great War, is bound to make statements which, if made during the war, would have exposed him to imprisonment in every one of the belligerent countries on both sides. Again with the exception of China, there is no country where people tolerate the truth about themselves; at ordinary times, the truth is only thought ill-mannered, but in war-time it is thought criminal."

It is rather amusing to note that the writer who is advocating the value of scepticism should make such an absolute statement—"With the exception of China, there is no country where people tolerate the truth about themselves"! Mr. Russell exempts China from all the rapacities of human nature, one may say.

At any rate, had this philosopher introduced that unfortunate country in the Far East to the western nations before the latter had made much headway into the Asiatic Continent the attitude of the western owers might have been somewhat tempered; there might not have happened such tragic incidents as the Opium War or the division of China into spheres of influence; China might have retained her customs autonomy: and the unequal treaties might have been substituted by more equitable ones without the intervention of anti-foreign movements.

REAL UNDERSTANDING.

Sympathy is the key to real understanding in international relations as among individuals, and Mr. Russell's sympathetic attitude in studying the ideas and life of the Chinese people has enabled him to explore the hither to undisclosed mysteries of the Confucian ethics. Once real understanding is reached among the nations of different races, peaceful negotiations will solve many of the problems which otherwise would remain unsolved. The contact of the East and West was made under unfortunate circumstances and it is because of this historical accident that both the Powers and China are paying dearly at present. Any attempt to meet the existing deadlock between the two, therefore is bound to fail unless this fact is clearly kept in mind.

Mr. Russell's friendly feelings for China lead him to believe that the Chinese love for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" surpasses that of any other people not even the Americans, and states that if, George Washington were alive to-day, he would most likely become the president of the Chinese Republic!

"Any European who goes to New York and Chicago sees the future," Mr. Russell writes in Chapter on "Eastern and Western Ideals of Happiness," in the same book, "the future to which Europe is likely to come if it escapes economic disaster. On the other hand, when he goes to Asia he sees the past. In India, I am told, he can see the Middle Ages; in China he can see the eighteenth century. If George Washington were to return to earth, the country which he created would puzzle him dreadfully. He would feel a little less strange in England, still less strange in France; but he would not feel really at home until he reached China. There, for the first time in his ghostly wanderings, he would find men who still believe in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness', and who conceive these things more or less as Americans of the war of Independence conceived them. And I think it would not be long before he became President of the Chinese Republic."

CHINESE LIFE DESCRIBED.

With this witty introduction, Mr. Russell goes on to describe the good qualities of Chinese life and ideas in his characteristically, clear and eloquent manner. He takes the civilization of China to be based upon the teaching of Confucius, who, he explains, did not think of human society as naturally progressive but, on the contrary believed that "In remote antiquity rulers had been wise and the people had been happy to a degree which the degenerate present could admire but hardly achieve. This belief, in the opinion of the noted British thinker, was a delusion but judged by its results, Confucius was more successful than any other man who made a similar attempt.

Mr Russell thus finds the pragmatic value of the Chinese ethical system which he regards is much more satisfactory than the Christian ethics. "It never occurred to the Chinese,, as it has to all modern nations, to have one system of ethics in theory and another in practice. I do not mean that they always live up to their own theories, but they attempt to do so and are expected to do so, where as there are large parts of the Christian ethics which are universally admitted to be too good for this wicked world.

"We have in fact, two kinds of morality side by side: one which we preach but do not practice, and another which we practice but seldom preach.

"In practice, our effective morality is that of material success achieved by means of a struggle, and this applies to nations as well as to individuals. Anything else seems to us soft and foolish.

"The Chinese admit in theory that there are occasions when it is proper to fight and in practice that such occasions are very whereas we hold in theory that there are no occasion when it is proper to fight and in practice that such occasions are very frequent."

VALUE OF LAZINESS

Mr. Russell's admiration of things Chinese is expressed in extreme terms when he says that "I must confess that, since I came to know China, I have regarded laziness as one of the best qualities of which men in the mass are capable. We achieve certain things by being energetic, but it may be questioned whether, on the balance, the things that we achieve are of any value. We develop wonderful skill in manufacture, part of which we devote to Making ships, automobiles, telephones, and other means of living luxuriously at high pressure, while another part is devoted to making guns, poison gases, aeroplanes for the purpose of killing each other wholesale. ....In China, until recently they had none of these things. Industry was too inefficient to produce either automobiles or bombs: the State too inefficient to educate its own citizens."

Mr. Russell ends the chapter with the following paragraph; "There is one serious defect, and only one, in the Chinese system, and that is, that it does not enable China to resist more pugnacious nations. If the whole world were like China, the whole world could be happy; but so long as others are warlike and energetic, the Chinese, now that they are no longer isolated, will be compelled to copy our vices to some degree if they are to preserve their national independence. But let us not flatter themselves that this imitation will be an improvement."

HOLKAR COLLEGE INCIDENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My friend Mr. Mukhergee has already written a letter in your issue of the 22nd instant about the strike of the Third Year Arts Class in Holkar College. What I want to add here is that some students are as yet labouring under the punishment, which is to appear at and pass one examination each week without any exception till ten such examinations are over, that is practically almost till the commencement of the Annual Examination I think, the Holkar College Students deserve as much sympathy, attention, and sincere guidance from the Indian leaders as the Gujrat College students. My attention, as well as, that of many other friends of mine, was directed to this 'Holkar College Incident' only when your correspondent published the news in the issue of your daily of the 4th instant, and when my friend Mr. Mukhergea enquired into the whole matter for more than one reliable sources. I hope, in addition to our efforts here, if the proper publicity is given to the matter and the prominent persons of India also decide to give due attention to it, the matter will be all-right within some days. Meanwhile, may I take this opportunity to request the higher authorities in Holkar State, kindly to investigate into the whole matter, and test anything undesirable may follow, withdraw the punishment of the undeserving, while punish those who really deserve it.—Yours etc.

J. P. SHARMA

Indore.

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